THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year.....$10.00

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

Yacht Race.

THE LIVONIA BEAT AGAIN.

The Missing Vouchers.

PROSECUTING CITY THIEVES.

The City Appraisers.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1871.

PROTESTANT FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

A meeting of the leading members of the New York churches was held last evening to promote the establishment of a Protestant Foundling Asylum and for the regulation of the social evil.

THE LIVONIA BEAT AGAIN.

In the yacht race the Sappho jibbed to pay off and lost seven minutes. At the start the Livonia was ahead fully half a mile, the Sappho, however, gained.

Later—The Sappho reached the home stake boat at four o'clock; the Livonia twenty-five minutes later, about five miles behind.

The contest between Ashbury's yacht Livonia and the representative yacht of the New York Club for the American cup was ended to-day, by a brilliant victory for the Sappho, which sailed against the English yacht. At 11:21 A. M. the signal was given to start, the race being over the regatta course of the New York Yacht Club. The Livonia got easily away, and was fully a mile ahead, when the Sappho gradually gained on the English yacht, and passed the south west spit buoy at 12:15:12 P. M., one minute and forty-six seconds ahead. The Sappho rounded the light ship at 1:32:58, and the Livonia at 1:45:22. Both boats tacked several times from the light ship to the southwest spit buoy on their return, the Sappho still gaining. A freshening breeze sprung up, very favorable to the Sappho, and she fast sailed away from her competitor. She rounded the flag boat, wioning the stake at 3:59; and the Livonia did not get up till 4:25:41. Actual time of the race Sappho, 4 hours, 38 minutes and 5 seconds; Livonia, 5 hours, 4 minutes and 41 seconds. Corrected time: Sappho, 4 hours, 46 minutes and 44 seconds—the Sappho winning by 26 minutes and 36 seconds actual time, and 25 minutes and 27 seconds corrected time. This is the end of the contest for the cup, the New York Yacht Club representative boats Columbia and Sappho having won four races out of five. The best four out of seven was the agreement. It is said Commodore Ashbury will sail over the course to-morrow and claim the race, if there is no competition. He also protests that the Columbia did not turn the stake boat rightly in the second race, and will only allow that the club have won three races. The sailing regulations say only to turn the stake boat, not unshipping on that side.

It is reported to-night that Bennett has accepted Ashbury's challenge to sail the Dauntless against the Livonia, and the race will come off to-morrow.

PROSECUTING CITY THIEVES.

Charles O'Connor said to-day that the work of prosecuting defaulters to the city is going on well. Facts have been gained to show that many who now think they are safe from the storm are likely to be overthrown in spite of their apparent bravery, and that many who believe they are perfectly secure will be gradually finding themselves in the grasp of the law, and in such a degraded position that neither money nor influence will have the slightest effect of procuring their rescue. So certain is the work that even if the enemy knew all the movements of the attacking party, they could not help being overthrown and annihilated.

THE MISSING VOUCHERS.

A long list of missing vouchers is printed, embracing over three thousand in all, and representing in detail an item thereof. A. G. Cooper & Co. appear in the list for a total of one million nine hundred thousand dollars; George S. Miller for five million four hundred thousand dollars; A. J. Garvey, two million six hundred thousand dollars; Baller & Co. nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars Miller, half a million dollars; Key sor & Co., about nine hundred thousand dollars; P. H. Smith, over seven hundred thousand dollars, and so on.

NOMINATIONS.

The Republican Senatorial Convention this evening made the following nominations: Fourth district, Matthew Stewart; Fifth, William M. Evarts; Sixth, Dr. August Weissman; Eight, William Hall, Jr.

The regular Democracy to-night nominated Judge Ledwith for the Supreme Court. It is settled almost beyond peradventure that Tammany Hall will endorse his nomination to-morrow evening.

SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.

The bark Noske, from Glasgow, arrived to-day, and reports that on September 18th, in latitude 36, longitude 47, she picked up a boat containing the second mate and four seamen of the English bark Lord Stanley, from Liverpool for Gaspar bay, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They left her in a sinking condition twenty hours previous. The captain, first mate and nine men refused to leave. She probably foundered, with all on board.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

This afternoon, while hoisting blocks of granite on the East River bridge pier, the derrick gave way and crushed one man to death. The foreman, Douglass, was badly injured. Another man fell under the ruins of the wood work and scaffold, and is now buried there. Another man was precipitated from the top of the pier, and is not expected to live.

HAVEMEYER VS. INGERSOLL.

The suit of Havemeyer against Ingersoll was set down for to-day. On an order made by Judge Ingraham for Ingersoll, the examination did not come before the court, the order having been appealed from on behalf of Ingersoll to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which sits on the first Monday in November.

THE CITY APPRAISERS.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to-day, A. J. Bleecker, Courtland Palmer and Adrian H. Miller, who were appointed to appraise the city real estate, reported its value to be $244,000,000, and presented a bill of $152,000 for their work. The matter was referred to the Deputy Controller.

OPENING LETTERS.

John Moon, late Assistant Superintendent of the Box Department of the city postoffice, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of opening letters and embezzling their contents.

A LIBERAL CONGREGATION.

The congregation of Rev. Dr. Chapin's church yesterday contributed $12,000 cash and a loan of $15,000 without interest towards rebuilding St. Pauls Universalist Church in Chicago.

THE PARK COMMISSION.

Judge Hilton has addressed a letter to Connolly stating that the present Park Commission is expending one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars less per year than the old Board.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

An application is to be made for writs of *habeas corpus* before Judge Barnard, in the cases of all persons unjustly detained in the Ludlow street jail for debt or other reasons.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPUBLICANS.

The Custom House Republicans were this morning to select candidates to be agreed upon by the anti-Tammany parties. The result has not been made public.

INSURANCE.

The North American Insurance Company intend to form a new company under the old title and continue business as heretofore.

SERMONS ON CHICAGO FIRE.

In many of the churches yesterday sermons were preached on the Chicago fire. Rev. Dr. McMullen, of Chicago, occupied the pulpit of St. Stephen's Church.

THE ITALIANS.

There was a Bureau of Immigration formed by the Italians last night; also a society to assist Italians in settling on land in the West and South.

RESIGNATION.

Judge Barrett, on account of his candidacy for the Judgeship, resigns from the Committee of Seventy.

A FIEND IN HUMAN SHAPE.

Joseph Boz narrowly escaped lynching at Williamsburg yesterday, having, it is alleged, outraged an infant four years old.

MONEY FOR THE CITY.

The Underwriters have resolved to loan money to the city, and pay the fire department.

TRIAL OF ROSENZWEIG.

The trial of Rosenzweig, the abortionist, was postponed until Wednesday. A complete jury has been obtained.

PASTOR RESIGNED.

Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, twenty years pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, resigned on account of physical incapacity.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, has arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Police Convention.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—In the police convention the following report were discussed in committee of the whole, adopted subsequently, reported back to the convention and passed unanimously:

Report on industrial schools for abandoned and destitute youth, the principal practical feature of which is that congress establish national industrial schools, giving public bonds therefore; each school to be located on land given it; the land to be inalienable; each State by its Legislature to be the actuary of the grant; a uniformity of general rules for the domestic police of each institution; priority of claim for admission to be always allowed to destitute children; the term of instruction and pupilage to be for males until the age of twenty-one, and for females until eighteen, except when abbreviated by authority and the payment to the inmate when the term is completed of the money made by him or her during the apprenticeship, after deducting all expenses incurred.

After presenting a number of other reports, the Convention adjourned to meet in Washington City, D. C., on the first Monday in June next.

CASE APPEALED.

The Iron Mountain Railroad Company appealed from the decision of the United States Circuit Court to the United States Supreme Court in the matter relating to the liability of that Company to pay State and county taxes.

CINCINNATI

Andes Insurance Company.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—The board of directors of the Andes Insurance Comany received a report of the adjuster from Chicago to-day, and the losses being above the amount first reported, it was unanimously resolved to pay all proper losses in Chicago and receive from the stockholders a subscription of five hundred dollars to make good the technical impairment of the capital and continue business. Thirteen stockholders present subscribed their pro rata amount before the meeting adjourned.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The Christian Missionary Convention adjourned to-night. The Treasurer reports the receipts during the year at $48,200.

Jacob Burnet resigned the office of Recording Secretary, and W. C. Davidson, of Louisville, was elected instead.

The report on the increase of the ministry was adopted, urging the encouragement of young men to enter the ministry willing to labor for a moderate support.

In the afternoon a discussion ensued on the duty of women as workers in Christian evangelization.

Dr. Lodge preached the closing sermon to-night.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—At Buffalo, Stephen D. Gunchell was found guilty of murdering his cousin.

—Three deaths from yellow fever were reported at Charleston, S. C., yesterday.

—The grain warehouse of Glenmont, Wisconsin, was burned on Saturday night. Loss six thousand dollars.

—The grist mill of Whitney Bros., in Glassboro, N. J., was burned on Saturday night. Loss $20,000; insured.

—Alexander Montgomery, aged eighteen years, killed William H. Cooley with an axe, on Sunday, at Norwich, Conn.

—Over one thousand dollars are offered for the best bales of cotton exhibited at the Alabama State Fair, commencing October 31st.

—James E. Kelly was sentenced at Buffalo, yesterday morning, to be hung on the 15th of December, for the murder of Charles Rosenfeldt.

—The woods near the Shaker settlement, about six miles from Troy, N. Y., are on fire, and it is feared that considerable damage will be done.

—Jealousy was the cause of Henry Magner, a German of Ann Arbor, Michigan, killing his wife and a four year old son on Sunday night.

—The high wind has re kindled the fire in the woods on the military reservation near Port Huron, Michigan. Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the city.

—The Mahaxay Bank, at Grant Barrington, Mass., was robbed of $18,000 on Saturday night by Wm S. Hines, the teller, who fled.

—A large fire is raging in the Shawangunk Mountains, near Port Hixon, N. Y. Several hundred acres are already burned over. A large fire is raging in the woods of Flatbush, near Rondout.

—The drug store and adjoining building were burnt at Augusta, across the river from Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday.

—A man named Charles Summers was burned to death. Loss four thousand dollars.

—Horatio Fowks, editor of the Rondout (N. Y.) *Freeman*, was yesterday arrested on an order of Judge Barnard, on complaint of Judge Schoonmaker, the Democratic candidate for county Judge for Ulster county, for alleged libel. The damages are laid at $10,000. Fowks gave bail for $1,000.

—A Yokohama letter of September 7th states that the typhoon on August 24th destroyed two lighters loaded with tea and coal, belonging to the Pacific Mail Company. The company's coal sheds are one-half destroyed. The United States steamship Idaho lost four of her boats. The damage on shore is very considerable. Three persons were killed and several wounded. All the shipping suffered heavily.

—A special to the New York *Times* from Scranton, Pa., states that Rev. Dublin, in attempting to deliver an anti-Catholic lecture in the public streets on Saturday night, was compelled to retire from the attacks made upon him by the crowd. On Sunday afternoon he attempted it again, when he referred to the Catholics being thieves, murderers and cut-throats. The box on which he stood was kicked from under him and he fell to the pavement. He was seriously hurt, and had to be withdraw under police protection. There is great excitement in the town.

—Advices from Columbia, S. C. state that definate intelligence has been received concerning the conflict between the Ku Klux and the troops at Broad river, though it is believed the latter were victorious. Women and children, thus far, have been the heaviest sufferers from martial law. Whole families are fleeing from Spartanburg, Union and York counties. Nineteen citizens were lodged in jail at Yorkville on Sunday. To day sixty more will be secured. At Yorkville private soldiers have been imprisoned for advising citizens to fly to avoid arrest.

Forest Burned.

AUBURN, N. Y. October 23.—About three acres of forest, known as Chestnut Ridge, near this city, was burned yesterday. The flames were subdued by the united labors of the people of the neighborhood. The Montezuma marshes have been burning for several days. These marshes are two miles wide and about twelve miles in length.

THE CAPITAL.

The Postal Service.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Carrying Cotton on Steamers.

WASHINGTON, October 23, 1871.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy weather will probably extend on Tuesday south and east of the Ohio valley, and cloudy and smoky weather in Pennsylvania and New England. The barometer will probably rise, with a falling temperature and northeasterly winds from Missouri to Lake Erie and northward.

OPENING BIDS.

The First and Second Assistant Postmasters General are to-day opening bids for carrying the mails in southwestern States over routes for which the accepted bidders under the advertisement last spring failed to execute the contracts. The bids now received under the supplemental invitations for proposals are very numerous, and in each case accompanied with a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the contract for one year, forfeitable upon failure to furnish sufficient security in case of being awarded it.

CARRYING COTTON ON STEAMERS.

The Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats were engaged to-day in the consideration of the question of storage of cotton on steamers, with a view to additional safety of carriage.

AID FOR SUFFERERS.

The subscriptions of the District of Columbia for Chicago reach one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Twenty-five thousand of this sum is to be appropriated to the sufferers of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postoffice Department is in receipt of information that the Government of Ecuador has signed the postal convention for an international mail route to the Isthmus of Darien. By the terms of the convention the exchange of ratificatioins shall take place at Washington in six months, or as much sooner as practicable.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISION.

The Civil Service Commission met today and engaged in considering the systems of promotion. Ex-Senator Cattell took his place to-day as one of the Commissioners.

BALTIMORE.

The Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, October 23.—A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing the acceptance of the resignation of the Right Rev. De Bayne, Missionary Bishop at Cape Halness, Africa.

The Convention then considered and passed the amendment to section 15, canon 13, Title 1, reported and recommended by the Committee on Canons, relative to the relief of dioceses, and providing that dioceses without Bishops, or in which the Bishop is for a time under disability by reason of a judicial sentence, or any part of dioceses where by reason of extent or other physical impediment, the bishop cannot in person duly exercise the functions of his office, such diocese may, by act of Convention, be placed under the full Episcopal authority and jurisdiction of a bishop of another diocese or missionary bishop. The provision is especially intended for the relief of dioceses in the States and Territories in the far west.

The amended article five, relative to the admission of churches, the formation of new and the admission of churches, was adopted—forty to thirty-five. Under this, no new dioceses can be formed without the consent of the Bishop and the Convention of the diocese, as well as the General Convention; no city to form more than one diocese; no new dioceses to contain less than six parishes, nor any diocese to be reduced to less than twelve. The Committee on Religious Reform in Italy was continued after an interesting discourse from Dean Howson, of Chester.

The House adopted the proposed canon relative to the organization of a Board of Missions triennially by both houses, and the report of the Committee on Conference providing for a royalty of two per cent. on all sales of the new Hymnal, to be appropriated to the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen and disabled clergymen; also a report and resolutions providing for the establishing of an order of deaconesses.

The order of the day—ritually uniformity—was debated until recess.

At the afternoon session to-night the Committee on Canons reported against requesting the House of Bishops for a committee of conference on the subject of an abbreviated form of morning and evening service on special occasions, Dr. Haight stating that it was too late in the general session to act on the question.

Several messages of minor importance were received from the House of Bishops.

The convention then took up the amended canons on theological education, which were discussed at length, amended and passed.

The convention then adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, October 23.—There are indications to-day that the Chicago insurance companies will do much better than has been generally expected. The Republic, which at first resolved to pay twenty-five per cent. and disband, it is understood will reconsider that action and pay in full. It will pay twenty-five per cent. without waiting for adjustment, and after adjustment will pay in full. It is hoped that several other companies will do equally as well.

It is also asserted that the Lumbermen's will pay in full.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The entire unburnt portion of the city is now supplied with water from the water works. It is only shut off from the burnt district where it is not needed.

LOSS TO METHODIST CHURCHES.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Red River Conference, to ascertain the losses of Methodist churches by the fire, report as follows: Loss to Garrett Biblical Institute, on buildings owned in the city, $80,000; Methodist church stock, $100,000; on Grace Church, $100,000; on Scandinavian and two German churches, $15,000. The amount of insurance that can be recovered is about $80,000.

THE OROSVENOR HOMICIDE.

The inquest on the Grosvenor homicide has not yet been closed. The excitement which was marked the day after the occurence has measurably subsided. Colonel Sherman, who was young Treat's commanding officer, makes a communication in the *Times*, in which he defends his action in establishing a military patrol in the city by authority of the Mayor. He asserts that although young Treat, as a novice, and anxious to do his duty, might have exceeded that duty, yet in his heart he is innocent of intentional wrong. Colonel Sherman defends Lieutenant General Sheridan from the assaults of the *Times*, and insists that he had no more to do, nearly or remotely, with the homicide, than any other citizen.

SCHOOL PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The total destruction of school buildings and school apparatus by the recent fire is valued at $258,000. Eight school houses were burned.

In a Garden.

In Virginia, one John Wiley, a private in a Virginia regiment, was wounded during the early part of the war, was a long time confined in the hospital, and then took the oath of allegiance and went west. Mrs. Wiley mourned him as dead for four years and became Mrs. William Smith. A few days ago, as she sat on the porch of her home, a bronzed traveller approached and embraced her most enthusiastically. Smith first knocked the man down and then asked him who he was. It was John Wiley, husband No. 1, his feelings greatly wounded at the reception. Explanations and apologies followed. A compromise effected, and for $200 Mr. Wiley agreed to start at once for Colorado, to return no more.

"MUSIC hath charms to soothe the savage breast," and Pier, Dannals & Co., bottle cream ale. You can have it ordered by mail and have it delivered in any part of the city.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

French Elections.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Conspiracy for Restoration.

DENIAL BY NAPOLEON.

Revolution in Peru.

EMPEROR WILHELM'S DONATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAPOLEON AND THE CONSPIRACIES.

LONDON, October 23.—The *Times* states that Napoleon has declared the reports of Bonapartist conspiracies, and an intended descent upon the coast of France, without foundation. The Emperor, claiming to be the legitimate sovereign, advocates no violent measures for restoration, but believes his partisans should urge the taking of the will of the French people upon the settlement of a form of government by a *plebiscite*.

AID FOR SUFFERERS.

Liverpool subscribed £16,000 for the Chicago Relief Fund; Nottingham £1,000.

The steamer Russia took out a large consignment of clothing and supplies for the sufferers by the Western fires.

The National Choral Society, which numbers 1,000 members, will perform Oratorio Messiah, at Hyde Park, for the Relief Fund.

DIED.

Sir Roderick J. Murchinnon, baronet and President of the Geological and Geographical Societies, died yesterday, aged seventy-nine years.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships City of New York, Minnesota, Britannia and Corinthian have arrived out.

FRENCH TREATY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, October 23.—At a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, this morning, resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the proposed protectionist modifications of the French commercial treaty.

WEST INDIES.

PROJECTED REVOLUTION.

HAVANA, October 23.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 8th say that rumors of another projected revolution were obtaining currency, and it was believed that the partisans of ex-President and General Salnave were assembling on the northern frontier and at Monte Christi in the Dominican territory. They are aided by President Baez in a projected incursion.

CLAIM OF A PHILADELPHIAN.

The iron clad steamer Atalanta sailed from Philadelphia in December, 1869, for Port au Prince, and was never heard from. Sidney Dillet, of Philadelphia, now claims that the late President Salnave contracted with him for the steamer at a valuation of $150,000, and that $50,000 was paid on the contract. He has brought suit against Saget for the balance—$100,000. The case is still before the courts.

THE COFFEE CROP.

The coffee crop of Hayti is being gathered. The yield is said to be large.

THE RECENT FIRE.

It is asserted that the fire which occasioned the destruction of Puerto Plata was caused by opponents to the scheme of annexation to the United States.

A BATTLE.

News from Cabral and the revolution are army contains the report of an engagement with the forces of Baez. Cabral remained in possession of San Juan, while the army of Baez retreated with heavy loss.

FRANCE.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MARSEILLES, October 23.—The Municipal elections yesterday resulted in the success of the Ultra Catholics.

THE CORSICAN TROUBLES.

PARIS, October 23.—The disturbances in Corsica were merely slight broils between the local police and the people.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

It is said Prince Napoleon has announced that it is his intention to deliver a political speech to the people of Ajaccio.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

PARIS, October 23.—There is a great scarcity of money in Paris. To relieve in some measure the public distress the Bank of France to-day commenced to issue 35,000,000 francs in currency of small denominations.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

An extensive military establishment is to be formed at Rouen. It will comprise a school of artillery and an arsenal within the city, and an attached camp, and a series of forts outside. Thiers will lay the foundation stone of the artillery school with appropriate ceremonies.

SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

CARACCAS, September 23.—The revolution continues in full vigor. The revolutionists retain possession of the sea port of Cindad, Bolivia, and have imposed a contribution of $100,000 on the inhabitants. They are now marching on Barcelonas. President Guseman Blanco is actively raising forces to quell the revolt. He has gone to Valencia to organize troops. His war steamers are assembling at Puerto Cabello. It is anticipated that the campaign thus opened will be final and a close struggle. The prisons are crowded with political prisoners. The government is disposed to rule with an iron hand.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR WILHELM'S DONATION TO CAGO.

BERLIN, October 23.—The Emperor Wilhelm has made a donation of 1,000 thalers for the relief of Chicago.

IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

In Parliament to-day a bill providing for the formation of an Imperial War Fund was introduced and referred to the Committee on the Budget of the Empire.

SWITZERLAND.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

GENEVA, October 23.—A convention of the International League Communists assembled to-day. The attendance was small, and without the presence of any noted leader. The proceedings were uninteresting.

CANADA.

FIRE

BRADFORD, October 23.—Thompson, Smith & Co.'s new lumber mill was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $25,000; no insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, October 23.—The *Imparcial* says the effort to bring about a reconciliation between the supporters of Sagosta and Zorilla and form a coalition ministry have failed.

TENNESSEE.

The Governor's Message.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Governor Brown submitted his message to the Legislature to-day. It is an able and statesmanlike document, containing an elaborate review of the financial condition of the State, and full of valuable information to the people and timely suggestions to the Legislature. It is thoroughly sound on the financial question, opposes everything like State repudiation, and says the State must and will pay her debt. He recommends the protection of all classes of citizens.

ROCHESTER.

Woods on Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23.—Extensive fires prevail in the swamps and woods in Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Wayne and Seneca counties. The wind has been blowing a perfect gale since yesterday morning, and much uneasiness is felt throughout the burning district. The smoke obscures the sun to such an extent that lights have to be used in buildings to-day in this city. Reports are constantly coming in of fires in all directions.

This city is enveloped in smoke. Reports are constantly arriving of fires raging in the woods throughout the country. Two farm houses and other buildings near Walworth, Wayne county, are reported burned. Several houses, straw and hay stacks, with a large woods opposite Seneca Point, at Canandaigua Lake were burned to-day. It is also reported that men were burned to death.

A rumor comes from Albion that the Prussian settlement at North Albion, Orleans county, was burned to-day.

The wind has subsided this evening. The country is very dry, and there are no hopes of the fires being extinguished until heavy rains occur.

CALIFORNIA.

Aid for Sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—The Chicago Relief Committee remitted fifteen thousand dollars to Milwaukee to-day for the Wisconsin sufferers. They have over one hundred thousand dollars on hand. The ladies' committee shipped over one thousand new garments, now making for Wisconsin and Michigan.

THE INCENDIARY FIRES.

The police are working up the matter of the numerous incendiary fires. There is no solution as yet.

BREVITIES.

SAUER KRAUT season is in.

A HARD winter is predicted.

HUCKLEBERRIES promising.

GREAT travel over our railroads.

BORROWED clothes never fit well.

THERE is much poverty in the city.

HOTELS are doing allowly business.

BETTING on the horse races is lively.

THE public schools are well attended.

HOW about that Arsenal Park project?

TRADE is very good throughout the city.

CHICAGO refugees still continue to arrive.

CONTRIBUTE to the Michican Relief fund.

NUTS were never plentier on the mountains.

CINCINNATI is next in order for a great fire.

POLICEMES have donned their winter suits.

MCKEESPORT is about to live without whiskey.

EDWIN FORREST passed through Pittsburgh on Sunday.

BANQUETS and excursions are getting rare hereabouts.

A PURSE of $4,000 has to do with the race of Wednesday.

WORK to be commenced on the Tripartite Bridge shortly.

TWO very important opinions will be found in this morning's paper.

NEARLY one person out of every thousand died last week in this city.

THE streets are in a disagreeable condition after the rain of yesterday.

COALMEN were looking glad last evening no the expectation of a run in the river.

ALLEGHENY Board of Health had no meeting last night for want of a quorum.

TWENTY-FIVE deaths from small-pox in the city proper, last week. Get vaccinated.

FEMALE imposters in our city replenish their purses with money for suffering Chicago.

LET ALL good christians pray that the rain may continue till we have a coal boat rise.

MANY prayed that the rain of yesterday might continue to make a rise in the rivers.

CAPT. FULLWOOD is still sick, with the Morgan type of the typhoid fever it is said.

WHAT will take the place of the Chicago sensation? It is dying away in this vicinity.

AT St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, $235 were collected for "the sufferers" on Sunday.

THE latest sole-stirring addition to the popular vocabulary has been "My Darling's shoes."

THE Wylie avenue Savings Bank will be opened for business about the first of the month.

WE continue to-day our extracts from the GAZETTE account of the great fire in this city on April 10th 1845.

THE prayer of our river men is that the present rain may continue to-day and every day until further notice.

WONDER if we will witness the Black Crook in our city again in this season? It is to be revived in New York shortly.

A CONVENTION of newspaper men, editors and practical printers, is to be held in Allentown on the 31 and 3d of November.

A NUMBER of houses on the South Side along Carson street and on the line of the P. V. & C. R. R. are being demolished rapidly by workmen.

THE ardor of sporting men interested in the Oakland Park races of this week, will be considerably dampened by the rain of last night.

GEORGE HALL and M. Steel, charged with the larceny of a watch and other articles, were yesterday required to find bail for their appearance at Court.

A YOUNG man having a recent railroad disaster in his mind, has broken off his engagement with a fair young lady because she persists in wearing a switch.

THE trial of William Alexander, the negro indicted for the murder of his wife in Allegheny some time ago, will be commenced in the Criminal Court to-day.

THE Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railway Co. will shortly receive five new passenger engines from the extensive locomotive works at Patterson N. J.

MISS AUGUSTA DARGON was called upon by a large number of ladies and gentleman yesterday. Her Chicago fire experience would form good material for a romance.

THE casing of General Rowley by several of the excursionists was a fitting tribute to a worthy gentleman. The General always does his best to see that his friends are cared for.

CHRISTOPHER O'ROURKE was thrown from the platform of a sleeping car at New Brighton on Saturday morning, sustaining injuries from which he died in a few minutes. He was a citizen of that place.

LODGE 48, I. O. O. F., of Birmingham, donated one hundred dollars to Northwestern sufferers. Iron and Blast Furnace Lodge one hundred dollars to Chicago sufferers. These contributions were reported yesterday.

BARSTLEY CAMPBELL'S last baby, that one of Tuscaloo, is receiving considerable notice from the press of the country. Whether the poem is good or bad, Barsley has made a leap into notoriety over the head of the infant.

A RUNAWAY team attached to a wagon started from St. Clair and Liberty street last night. Their movements started another team and both ran some distance before they were stopped by two officers. No damage done.

REV. ELLIOTT E. SWIFT, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, who has been unwell for the last few years, announced in the pulpit on Sabbath that he would resume his ministerial duties shortly or tender his resignation to the congregation.

ON Saturday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, four frame houses in Bellevue, on the line of the railroad, caught fire from the sparks of a locomotive passing at the time. The buildings were burned to the ground. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

IT will be seen by a card of R. G. Dun & Co., Mercantile Agency, that the agency's business at Chicago, under the vigorous supervision of Mr. Geo. W. Brock, formerly of this city, has been resumed, and will henceforward be conducted with characteristic energy and care.

WHILE filling one of the stills at the National oil refinery yesterday morning, several gallons of oil were escaped and ran where the boilers. A bright flash followed, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before any more damage was sustained than the burning of a few gallons of oil.

LEWIS MATTHEWS, the French watchmaker, who is mentioned elsewhere as having been arrested for stealing a gold watch at Dunseath's establishment, is also charged by Mr. A. Levi, proprietor of the California Wine Hall, No. 60 Market street, with stealing from him a clock. Mr. Levi alleges that Matthews came to his room and proposed to take his clock away and repair it. He took it away and Mr. Levi has not beheld the face of his time-piece since. It seems that Matthews has been doing an extensive business in this line, and it is expected that numerous additional charges will be made against him to-day.

THE Reformed Presbyterian Church established a Mission in Syria in 1856, and the missionaries Rev. Dr. Dodds and Rev. M. Beattie, labored together in that field, until last winter, when Dr. Dodds, a devoted minister, and a ripe Arabic scholar, was removed by typhoid fever from his work at Aleppo. Rev. S. R. Galbraith, chosen at the last Synod to fill in this city, to reinforce the mission, will leave New York on the 4th of November with his wife, and Miss Dodds, the eldest daughter of the late missionary, who will teach in the Latakiyeh school. This evening, the 24th, a meeting will be held in the church on Eighth street, (Rev. A. M Milligan's), to bid these missionaries farewell.

Mortuary Report.

Report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending October 22, 1871, as reported by order of the Board of Health:

Accident, 1; apoplexy, cerebral, 1; of the lungs, 2; softening of brain, 1; bronchitis, 1; acute, 1; chronic, 1; cholera, infantum, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; coma, 7; convulsions, 2; croup, 2; cyanosis, 1; diarrhœa, 2; diptheria, 1; fever, scarlet, 1; typhoid, 1; hemorrhage, 1; inflamation, brain, 1; lungs, 2; to abdominum, 1; inanition, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; small pox, 25; thrush, 1; still births, unknown, 3; whooping cough, 1; still births, 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year, sixteen; from 1 to 2, seven; 2 to 5, five; 5 to 10, four; 10 to 15, two; 15 to 20, five; 20 to 30, seven; 30 to 40, five; 40 to 50, five; 50 to 60, six; 60 to 70, one; 70 to 80, one; 80 to 90, one. Males, 37; females, 33. White, 67; colored, 3. Total, 70.

J. GUY MCCANDLESS, M. D., Health Physician.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 21st inst., says: The fire in the roof of the coal vault of the *Tribune* building was on yesterday speedily extinguished by Mr. W. R. Patterson, Superintendent of the Babcock Extinguisher Company, for which the thanks of the association are gratefully tendered.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

S. U. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

United States vs. David De Hanneo, indicted for selling tooth paste which had not been stamped. It will be remembered that defendant took a position in the cellar of one of the Updegraff buildings at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and was holding forth to a large crowd on the merits of the tooth paste when he was arrested by direction of U. S. Attorney Swoope. The jury found a verdict of guilty in the manner and form as indicted, and the defendant was remanded.

The case of the United States vs. J. M. Power, indicted for carrying on the retail liquor business without license, was next tried, and a verdict of guilty rendered. Sentence deferred.

The case of the United States vs. Van Kennedy, was next taken up. The defendant was indicted for passing and attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar note on Van Ulum, pawn-broker on Penn street, and with having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass the same. The jury found a verdict of not guilty on the first count and guilty on the other two counts of the indictment. He was remanded for sentence.

The cases of the United States vs. Jacob and John A. Schneider were taken up. These were actions in debt to recover the penalties for violating the revenue laws. The jury found for the United States in the sum of $2,000 in each case.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Opinions were delivered in the following cases:

By THOMPSON, C. J.—Patton's executors vs. Hassinger; Allegheny C. P. Affirmed.

PER CURIAM.—Carmeli et al. vs. Crawford county; Crawford. Affirmed.

Guernsey's Appeal; Crawford. Affirmed.

Porter's Appeal; Crawford. Affirmed.

Curry & Gable; Crawford. Affirmed.

Selden vs. Merchants' Bank; Crawford. Reversed, and judgment on the special verdicts is now entered for defendants, with costs.

By READ, J.—Lorenz' Appeal; Allegheny. Decree reversed and the guardianship account as presented to the Court and confirmed *nisi*, is confirmed absolutely.

Western Insurance Company vs. Dravo; Allegheny D. C. Judgment reversed, and venire *de novo* awarded.

Cook et al vs. Mackrell; Allegheny D. C. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

By AGNEW, J.—Bailey vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal and Coke Company; Allegheny C. P. affirmed.

Hartman vs. same; Allegheny C. P. affirmed.

Noble & Lamb vs. Thompson Oil Company, Erie; reversed, and the plea and replications thereto striken from record and a *procedendo* awarded.

Marshall vs. Andrews, and Bell vs. same; Allegheny, D. C. Judgment in each affirmed.

Ridder vs. Mail et al., Jefferson. Affirmed.

By SHARSWOOD, J.—Pittsburgh vs. Walters; Allegheny, D. C. Affirmed.

Morrow vs. Reed, Erie. Reversed and *venire facias de novo* awarded.

The list of Westmoreland. Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria counties was called, and the following cases were *non prossed*: Stewart vs. Walker, Indiana; Becker et al., vs. Shoemaker et al., Westmoreland; Cook et al., vs. Hileman, Armstrong; Raslow vs. Lease, Armstrong; Goffer et al., vs. Gaffey, Westmoreland; Rowley et al., vs. McHugh, Cambria.

Harvey et al., vs. The Commonwealth; Murray et al., vs. Shoemaker, et al., Cambria; Simpson's Executor vs. Bovard, Armstrong; Arnold's Administrator vs. Fitzgerald, Armstrong; Arnold's Administrator vs. Armstrong and Clawson's Appeal, Westmoreland, were continued.

Kittanning Boro'gh vs. Piper; Armstrong. Argued by Painter for plaintiff in error, and by Golden, contra.

Bowser vs. Greener; Armstrong. Argued by Barclay for plaintiff in error, and by Golden, contra.

John Latta, of Westmoreland, on motion of Hon. H. D. Foster, and S. M. Woodcock, Esq., of Blair county, on motion of Mr. Reade, were admitted to practice in this Court.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

In the case of John Thomas, charged with the larceny of a fifty dollar watch and five promissory notes from John Wallace, the jury found Thomas not guilty.

John and Ella Reilly were next put on trial on a charge of abusing a girl named Annie Gilbert—the indictment containing two counts, the first for maltreating an infant and the second for assault and battery. Ella was acquitted on both counts. John was acquitted on the first but convicted on the second count. Sentence deferred.

Edward McCafferty, of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, plead guilty to selling liquor without license. M. J. Murphy, prosecutor, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Rose Hartman was brought up on an indictment containing two counts—one for keeping a bawdy house and the other for keeping a disorderly house. Eveline Helmbold was the prosecutrix. Rose entered a plea of *nolle contendere* on the first count. Sentence was deferred.

James and Kate Toomey, little boy and girl, were brought into court. Mr. Reardon, their counsel, stated that the children had been discommitted to jail by Alderman H. H. Kerr, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The commitments, he thought, were defective in law, and would not show there was a conviction. The Court held that the commitments were bad, and the prisoners were discharged.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Captain Merritt Batchelor, indicted for embezzlement, was called up. The defendant is Captain of the Health Zouaves, was charged on oath by Lieutenant John Mowry, who formerly belonged to the company with appropriating to his own use the sum of six h

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½.

WE WILL publish in to-morrow's GAZETTE an illustrated article on the subject of "Public Parks," from a valued correspondent, who is at once a good writer and good thinker. The subject is one of general interest to both Pittsburgh and Allegheny. We hope the writer's views will find many advocates, and that the project will be vigorously espoused by the Councils and people of both cities. In saying this, however, we don't mean to be understood as opposing the contemplated more extensive Park at the east end of the city, when the same can be secured on some plan involving little or no ultimate cost to the city.

FRANK P. BLAIR has again been heard from, this time at Montgomery, Alabama. He repudiates the "New Departure" and says it caused the defeat of the Democratic party, in the elections, by "disgusting some Democrats, while it failed to conciliate any Republican." He advises the party to accept any candidate, whether a Republican or a Democrat, who promises to defeat General Grant, who will be the nominee, without doubt, of the Republican party. He hopes by uniting disaffected Republicans, anti-Grant men with Democrats to carry the next Presidential Election, and wants no party platform but opposition to the "Radicals." He fears General Grant, whom he charges with being a dictator, and states that many "conscientious, able and courageous men who stand highest in the Radical party, will leave the Republican party when Grant is nominated." Frank is no doubt, a prophet—he predicted that this same "Grant would use the army to establish himself as dictator," and we all know the result. Surely Democracy is sadly in need of sensible men to lead them. Such demagogues as Blair only make of the party a laughing stock. There is about as much danger of Grant or anybody else becoming a dictator in the United States, as there is of Blair taking the wings of night and flying to the moon. And all sensible persons know it.

FANCHON THE CRICKET.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, through Messrs. Pittock & Company, a very neatly printed and bound copy of this charming fireside work, by George Sand. This is a new edition issued by the above enterprising firm, and is one of a series, comprising "The Countess of Rudolstadt," "Indiana," Jealousy," and "Consuelo," all by the same author, and printed and bound in uniform style, with fine, clear type, ample margins, and on good paper.

The price is, for morocco cloth, gilt $1.50, or in paper cover $1.00. It gives us pleasure to call attention to this pleasing tale, by one of the best writers of fiction of our day. There is a beauty and pathos surrounding the life of the poor little Fanchon, and thousands who have witnessed the drama, based on the story as told in this volume, and interpreted by ...e versatile, winsome little Maggie Mitchell have been moved to tears as their hearts were touched by its plaintive spirit, and its recital of the trials and vicissitudes of the lonely little orphan girl. We recommend this book to every family circle, and promise for ourselves much genuine pleasure in its perusal. We long to know more of the "cricket" than Maggie has told us, and we now have it here in these beautiful printed two hundred and thirty pages.

A MUZZLED PRESS.

A few days ago the *Commercial* charged one of the editors and proprietors of the *Post* with being financially interested in the matter of the proposed park, and boldly stated that James P. Barr, Esq., was owner of a $10,000 share in the "speculation whereon the park project was based." In making the statement which, we are glad for the sake of the profession of journalism, Mr. Barr flatly denies, our cotemporary endeavored to show that the *Post*, in advocating the park project, was doing so through interested motives, *viz:* to enhance the value of the share in the expected speculation supposed to be held by its senior proprietor. We say, we are glad to know that the original statement was not true, and as Mr. Barr states it, a "misapprehension on the part of the *Commercial*." We trust, having made the charge, the denial will be published to its readers, as we would be sorry to have an individual in this community, for a moment imagine that the press of Pittsburgh could be bought. We can conceive of nothing which would so much displease us, as to have a charge of this kind made against us; our wickedest enemy could say nothing which would annoy us so much, and we trust for the sake of journalism that the *Commercial* will withdraw the charge against the *Post*. While attending to this, we hope also it will, in fitting terms, reply to the insinuation which is made by some unknown writer in its columns on Monday, in a note signed "Watchman"—"Whether this effusion originated in the brain of the editor of the *Commercial* or somewhere else, *we care not*, but in the name of an outraged press, we demand either the exposure of the corruptions hinted at, the withdrawal of the charge, or *the name of the writer*." This man wishes to know "how many other newspaper editors have been speculating in the same way." We speak only for ONE paper, and we here take occasion to say that neither the GAZETTE, nor any one connected with it, has, within our knowledge, ever received *one cent, directly or indirectly*, for advocating *any man for office*, or *any measure*, whether public or private, save and except the legitimate earnings of our advertising columns. This may, and doubtless will, appear strange to many who read it, as they have doubtless been laboring under the hallucination that all that was necessary for a leading journal to do, was to indite a few lines favorable to this man, or to that project, and untold measures of wealth would immediately flow into its coffers. Not *one* cent have we ever received except for laborious type-setting, and in the ordinary course of business. Our columns are *free*, thank God, to say what we please, to be governed only by what we think right and just, and we challenge any man to prove to the contrary. When this is not the case, we shall give up the business, but so long as we remain the conductors of the GAZETTE its editorial page shall express only, our own convictions, and this shall be done fearlessly, and without hope of reward further than that furnished by a clear conscience and an unspotted character. So, we demand a rigid scrutiny into our past, if any think we have been "speculating" by selling our editorial columns for money or anything else. We despise the man who would insinuate such a thing, without being possessed of some evidence to prove what he utters. If he has any such evidence concerning us we give him *full liberty* to publish it, and we doubt not all of our Pittsburgh cotemporaries will do the same. Why then attempt to injure the good name of the press and filch from it the character which alone gives it power for doing good? If the public are once convinced that the editorial columns of the press are for sale, to the highest bidder, then will our influence have departed.

ALL HOPE GONE.

Our Democratic exchanges are painfully despondent over the situation of political affairs as left by the recent elections held in several of the States. Almost with one accord they unite in conceding to the Republicans an overwhelming victory in the Presidential contest of 1872—the re-election of Grant, and the wisest of them urgently advise that that there shall be no ticket placed in the field to afford the radical party a chance to accomplish its defeat and compel another ignoble surrender of swords and banners. In order to illustrate the gloomy feeling that fills the camp of the opposition we excerpt from a large mass of bewailings the following paragraphs from leading Democratic journals, which only reflect the honest sentiments of the Democracy, both north and south.

The Memphis *Ledger* says:

"If matters progress as they are progressing—if no change come over the masses of the North, the most hopeful Democrat cannot expect a Democratic triumph next year. And what can be done by the Democracy to bring about a change? What new policy can it suggest that would catch the popular heart? We can imagine nothing. Others may be more keen-sighted, and discover victory through clouds of disaster. No matter upon whom the Radical nomination falls, the party, now unquestionably numerically strongest, will, if he be opposed by the nominee of a Democratic convention, vote solidly together. All the Chase men, and Schurz men, Gratz Brown men, and Greeley men will go with their party as against the Democratic nominee."

The Nashville *Banner* discerns the same signs, and in an article on the future of parties, remarks:

"If we say that we have hope of the success of the Democratic party in the momentous Presidential canvass of next year, we deceive ourselves. If leaders seek to prove our deception, by ingenious array of figures and false promises, that the chances of victory are sufficient to risk all Southern hope upon the repetition of the campaign of 1868, they seek to prove what they know to be false, and do it studiedly and selfishly. The masses who think, and read, and see, and are possessed of enough intelligence to interpret the unerring truth of figures, will, in their hearts, be unbelievers, though they speak it not, and will mistrust the sincerity of those who would deceive them."

The *Avalanche*, a Memphis paper, sees things in the same light, while the Richmond (Virginia) *Whig* discerns in the distance a "Waterloo defeat" in 1872 if the party of opposition go into the fight under the Democratic flag. It says:

"The results of the recent elections will go far to convince all reflecting men that if the Democratic party takes the field with Democratic candidates, it will be doomed to a Waterloo defeat, and that the great work of pacification will be postponed for another term of four years. Such a course would drive back into the bosom of the Republican party all the liberal men who are now striving to organize an opposition to the present administration. Much as they distrust and dislike that, the distrust and dislike the Democracy more. It is clear that the majority of the Northern people—in whose hands are the destinies of the Republic—will vote for no man whose election would endanger what they consider the legitimate results of th war. We see that the bare apprehension of anything of the sort brings them together at once on the war issues."

And here at home even the stubborn *Post* lifts its hat, and while acknowledging the irretrievable triumph obtained for Republicanism in this State, adds: "Pennsylvania elects the next President." Verily, the skies are bright, and Democracy is dead beyond resuscitation.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In time of peace prepare for war. This is a military axiom well worthy to be heeded, even in this land of ours where peace reigns supreme and the thought of battle is afar off. No nation can know what an hour or a day may bring forth. The storm gives slight warning of its approach. The clear, unruffled sky of to-day may be dark, threatening and full of terrors to-morrow. Like man, the nation knows not what destiny is before it, and cannot lift the veil behind which the Great Disposer of all things, the Ruler of the universe, has hidden futurity. When the terrible strife between the Northern and Southern States commenced in such fearful earnestness, the people of the land were shocked, amazed and surprised, and could not realize that the grim demon of war was let loose upon them. Having basked so long and happily in the sunshine of peace, and reconciled themselves to the thought that even while Europe might shake to its very foundation in wars of revolution and conquest, their own land would remain forever undisturbed and placid as the currentless pool. History has written, and its words should be remembered, how our mighty nation was found unprepared for war; how the shock shook the government and even threatened the entire subversion of our proud free institutions, and promised the breaking assunder of all the bonds of love, friendship and harmony that bind us closely together as a common family, in one imperishable union. The loyal people had to be schooled in the arts of war, even when the legions of armed rebels crowded close upon them, and their very seat of government. The lesson was soon acquired and triumphant victory followed. The nation was saved, and now shall it be said that, lulled into inactivity by peace we have again forgotten that a nation, to be strong and powerful, and able to defend itself against internal and external foes, must encourage a military spirit and train its citizens in the arts of modern war! The volunteer system which provides the government with the strong arm of citizen soldiery in time of need, should be fostered, encouraged and zealously guarded. Each State should labor to strengthen this great power. It is the only hope our country can ever build upon for the perpetuation of our Republic and its independence of the whole world. Pennsylvania has since the close of the rebellion made but little headway in organizing her militia, but more spirit is being infused into her people and the National Guard is rapidly expanding into a powerful and well disciplined organization, in which, in any national dilemma, great hope may safely be centered. And yet our militia laws are sadly mixed and defective, so much so, indeed, that they are difficult to understand and might as well have no place whatever on the statute books. As a matter of State pride they should be changed, or what would be much better they should be repealed altogether and new laws bearing on the subject enacted It is therefore with feelings of great satisfaction that we observe that a movement has been started by the National Guard members themselves to effect the desired remedy and place the volunteer soldiery of this State on as fair footing as those of other commonwealths in the Union. With such noble purpose in view, a Military Convention composed of delegates and officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has been called to convene at Harrisburg on Tuesday, November 7th 1871, and it promises to prove a most intelligent and patriotic gathering of citizens determined that the volunteers of the State shall occupy no second place among the soldiery of the Union. The official organ of the militia, the Harrisburg *National Guard*, thus lucidly explains the object of the forthcoming convention in presenting the questions that will come up for discussion with studied comments:

1st. How shall sufficient revenue be provided? The total vote for Governor in 1869 was 576,508; all taxables (or supposed to be) but not all liable to a militia tax. Now if we deduct from that number, forty per cent. for aged and infirm, over age, and exempt, from whatever cause, we have 345,905 left from whom to collect a militia tax; this number at the tax rate of fifty cents already fixed by law, should bring to the military chest $172,962.50, a sum which, if collected and disbursed, even by the present faulty county brigade system, would go far toward meeting the expenses of the National Guard, and placing them on a similar footing with the militia of other States. But the present manner of collecting this tax is not a true one. It is in this matter of collection that we look for our remedy. It is unnecessary here to mention the short-comings of the present system. Every one who gives the matter any thought knows them. The abolition of the brigade fund is what we want, and all that is levied as a militia tax, collected and paid into the treasury of the State, as a State tax; each county paying in its just and appropriate share annually, upon demand from the State Treasurer, and if the County Commissioners of any county refuse or neglect, as some of them do, to make the proper return, at or before the proper time, to the Adjutant General, as now specified by law, then let the State Treasurer make demand upon the Treasurer of that county for a sum equal to 50 cts. each on 6 per cent. of the population of the county. In this way a sum of money would be furnished amply sufficient to carry out the Militia law and place the National Guard of Pennsylvania on an equal footing with the State Guard of any of our sister States.

2d. How, and for what purposes shall it be expended?

Armories, uniforms, camp equipage, and pay any expenses of the militia when ordered on reviews, encampments, &c., the printing of the various blank forms necessary to carry out the system properly, and the incidental expenses. Armories, when not owned by the organization occupying them, should be furnished by the Military Board of the county (who are supposed to be the best judges of the requirements of an armory), and at as reasonable a rental as possible. Immediately upon the selection of a room or building to be used as an armory, it shall be the duty of the senior officer of the board to fill out the proper form or requisition, and causing his own and the signatures of the board to be affixed thereto, forward it through the proper Regimental, Brigade, and Division Headquarters to the Adjutant General, who will, if he approve, issue his warrant for the payment of the rent, quarterly; such warrants to be made payable to the order of the person or persons owning or renting the property, and such armory rents to be deducted from the sum due the organizations occupying them, as semi-annual pay.

Immediately upon the passage of an act securing to the use of the N. G. a sure and sufficient sum, a board should be appointed by the Adjutant General and Governor, to consist of four officers not below the rank of Captain, of which board the Adjutant should be chairman. This board to cause the commanding officer of each regiment, battalion or company to send by express for the inspection of said board, one of the uniforms worn by their respective commands. The board should then select from the various patterns before them, one zouave uniform, one infantry dress uniform, one cavalry, and one artillery uniform; such uniforms to be the standard patterns for like organizations throughout the State; and upon the adoption of a standard, a certain limited number should be contracted for by the State, each year, and furnished to organizations making requisitions therefor in manner regulated by law. All uniforms to be reckoned as State property, and issued and secured as the arms and accoutrements now are.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PLANT BULBS.

In the spring time the first flower is most heartily welcomed, and wise are they who in the autumn make calculation thereof, prepare the ground, and plant bulbs, looking to the coming time enjoyment of their bloom and beauty.

All ground for bulbs should be deeply dug ere the planting, and while thoroughly decomposed manure is wished to be incorporated, no fresh manure should ever be used except on the surface, after the planting is done.

The "Crocus" is the earliest of all spring flowers, blooms often even before the snow is gone, and may be planted underneath the branches of evergreens with the best effect. They should be set about two inches deep and four inches apart.

The "Hyacinth" is beautiful and fragrant; the shades, or rather colors, are of all tints, from a pure white to a deep red or blue, and they are single or double in the form of flowers as you may obtain. Plant them about three and a half or four inches deep, in good rich soil, and around each bulb place half an inch of clean sand.

The "Narcissus" is one of the earliest to bloom in spring, but it is not specially beautiful, however showy it may be, and decorative of any by nook, patch or rock work, ar as base to some evergreen tree. The Narcissus is generally known as Daffodil, and should be planted about two inches deep.

The tulip is what may be termed the florist's flower, gorgeous and showy beyond language to describe, and a bed of the different varieties of bizarres, byblomemeus, parrots, roses, etc., when in bloom, convey ideas of so great grandeur and beauty as to impress on the mind of every beholder imaginative properties rivalling in beauty the ideal of all that is or can be credited.

Plant the tulip in abundance, give them a warm, rich, deep but light soil, and keep all fresh animal manure from it. Surround each bulb as you plant it with an inch of clean sand, and plant the bulb four inches beneath the surface.

"Lilies" of all sorts are hardy, and need not to be removed oftener than once in three or four years, but if you have not a bed of them, then delay no longer, for they are, of all the hardy bulbous flowering plants, just the cream. There are now some thirty varieties blooming from early in May to late in October, and of color and richness in shades rivalling the most glowing tints pictured by the strongest rhapsody of poets.—*Cleveland Herald.*

HOW TO JUDGE POULTRY.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* says: As cold weather is coming on, and time arriving for purchasing poultry for table, it may not be out of place to give a few general rules by which the age of fowls of all descriptions can be safely judged. In following these rules no reason need be assigned by any grocer, much less housekeeper, for purchasing other than good, wholesome and tender fowls.

If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the underoill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are smooth, glossy and fresh colored, whatever the color may be; the claws tender and short, the nails sharp, the underbill soft, and the comb thin and smooth.

An old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosities on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one the reverse of all those marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off, the smooth scales on the leg decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the elastic shoot upon the nose.

An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the fineness of the feathers; and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is this difference—that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old ducks.

A young pigeon is discovered by its pale color, smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet, and the yellow, long down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use.

THE EFFECT OF FROSTED GRASSES ON MILCH COWS.

The Lancaster *Inquirer* says: Some of our best dairymen in this section have proved, that if cows are allowed to stay all night in the field during the fall months and eat in pastures where there have been heavy frosts the preceding night, it decreases very materially the quantity of milk. It is highly probable that neglect of proper treatment, after the flush of pasture is over, in early fall, often causes cows to go dry sooner than they otherwise would—making them unprofitable all winter. Milch cows at this season, when grass diminishes both in quantity and quality, require additional feed, some hay or corn fodder, refuse cabbage or root tops, in connection with a few quarts of bran daily. This should be given them under shedding of well protected barnyards, or the stable, letting them be turned out for a few hours in the middle of the day, only after the frost has disappeared. We know one farmer who has a certain number of quarts of milk to supply daily, who finds his cows diminish in their yield whenever they are turned out on frosted grass. A cow well summered and cared for during the whole fall, is well prepared for winter, and gets through it with comparative ease. If well supplied with roots, there will not be a great diminution in her yield of milk, and it has always seemed to us it would be better for farmers who have a fixed amount of milk or butter to supply every week, to take proper care of a good cow, and feed her well, instead of selling her to the butcher when her supply diminishes (often for causes which may be removed) and buying a fresh cow.

There is no doubt much of our good stock goes annually to the butcher, from the mistaken notion that the required supply cannot be made up, except by the purchase of a fresh cow.

HOW TO WASH BLANKETS.

Now that the season for washing blankets has come, it may interest housekeepers to learn the best way of doing it. For two or three blankets take one pint of soft soap and two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax; dissolve them in boiling water; add the solution to a tub half-filled with cold water, and large enough to contain the blankets. Put in the blankets and let them stand from twelve to twenty-four hours, entirely covered by the solution. Then squeeze and rub them thoroughly, but do not wring them. Put them into a basket over another tub to drain, rinse in clean cold water, and drain again. Put in a little bluing for a final rinse, and drain and hang out to dry. Be sure to use cold water, and not to wring during the process; then the blankets will not shrink, but will dry white and smooth.

TO PRESERVE GRAPES.

The easiest way to preserve grapes is to hang the bunches up in a room where the temperature is not subject to much change. The air should be dry and pure, and providing it is not above the freezing point, the cooler the air the better the grapes will keep. If they are packed in cotton, it is liable to adhere to them, to impart a bad taste and to convey the progress of decay from one to the other, if one commences to rot.

TO CLEAN OIL-CLOTHS.

Do not use soap or scour with a brush, but wash with soft flannel and lukewarm water; wipe perfectly dry. Then wring a clean cloth out of skimmed milk, and wipe the oil-cloth over, moving the cloth one way, straight across, not round in circles or waves, and finish with a clean dry cloth. In this way you can keep the oil-cloth looking fresh and new, and it will last much longer than if washed with soap and scrubbed with a brush.

GHOSTS IN INDIANA.

Strange Freaks of a Dead Peddler.

Indiana has long been the home of sensations in crime and divorce, but the following story, published by the New Albany *Standard*, surpasses anything yet reported from there, and seems like a return to the days of the Rochester knockings:

"From a letter from a friend at the little town of Huron, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, we learn the particulars of some very singular spiritual manifestations. Our correspondent states that fifteen or twenty years ago a peddler was in the habit of passing through that country selling notions, who drove a two horse team. That one night about nine o'clock he passed the house of a Mr. Rubeck, who lives some miles east of Harrisonville, on the Bryantsville road, going towards the former place. This was the last that was ever seen or heard of him. The fact of his being missed and failing to make his regular visits created some talk in that neighborhood at the time, but soon died away, and the peddler was forgotten.

"On this road, about one or two miles from White River, and some two and a half miles from Harrisonville, is a very rough hill, up which the road runs, and on the top, on the southwest side of the road, is an open field, long since abandoned. Near this field, and right by the side of the road, stands an old dead tree. Some three weeks ago Mr. Rubeck was passing along this road, on his way home from Harrisonville, at about eleven o'clock at night. The night was quite dark, and it was with considerable difficulty that he could keep in the road, or prevent his horse from stumbling over the stones that obstructed the highway. He finally, however, reached the top of the hill, and when about twenty rods from the tree he heard a noise, over in the old waste field above described, which he took to be two dogs engaged in a desperate fight. Their growling, barking, snapping and scratching was fearful. It was apparently the most sanguinary dog fight he had ever heard. At the moment it created little or no surprise. He only wondered that two dogs should be at that time of night so distant from any human habitation (for there is no farmhouse within a mile of this field), engaged in such a desperate encounter. On second thought, however, he concluded that they had been out on a sheep-hunting expedition, and having accidentally met there, got into the fight.

"He had not long to consider upon this, however, for soon the clanking of chains attracted his attention in another direction, and looking toward the tree, to his astonishment he beheld large broken links of what seemed to be a boat chain, red hot, falling around the tree, sizzing and scorching. There seemed to be at least twenty of these links falling at the same time, and continued to fall about a minute, when Mr. Rubeck was startled almost out of his wits by a heavy groan, which seemed to come from the earth beneath him. Strange as it may appear, up to this time his horse had not manifested the least uneasiness, and Mr. Rubeck himself had not imagined anything connected with what he had seen or heard but what could be accounted for upon a rational theory. The falling of red-hot chains, he admits, he thought a little extraordinary, but had concluded within his own mind to revisit the spot the next morning and gather them up, believing, as he did, that they were meteors that had fallen from the sky in that peculiar shape. At the groan his horse reared and curvetted, plunged forward and started to run. Now came the most trying time to Mr. Rubeck's nerves, for just in front of him he heard the plunging, rattling noise of a runaway team coming toward him, and the noise manifesting every indication that their course would be directly over him. He tried to reign his horse out of the course it was taking, but his efforts were to no purpose. On, on came the frightened team; on, on toward it plunged the ungovernable horse. 'Twas a moment of terrible suspense. All the deeds of an honest life came crowding across his mind. He offered one short prayer for safety, and gave himself up for lost, when, more astonished than ever, the noises as suddenly ceased as they had commenced. His horse still fretted and tried to run, but Mr. Rubeck held him steadily in the road.

"At this moment Mr. Rubeck heard a voice calling for help, and then the cry of murder fell upon his ear; and as he was getting out of the way he was more than ever startled by the exclamation, the voice apparently coming directly from the old field: 'For God's sake! Jim, don't murder me!'

"Having by this time passed the old field, he made his way home without seeing or hearing anything further, but in a state of mind better imagined than described. He spent a very restless nigh', and the next morning rode over the country, telling his experience of the night before, and requesting the aid of his neighbors to assist him in solving the mystery. He gathered some eight or ten, who attended him the following night, when the same scenes were repeated.

"The dogs barked, the red-hot chains fell, the unearthly groans rose up from the ground, the frightened team came thundering down upon them, the voice was again heard in the waste field calling for help and begging Jim not to murder.

"Most of the witnesses to this second demonstration of the unearthly visitants, if such they may be called, became panic-stricken and precipitately fled. Those who remained find no reasonable solution of the mystery, though one or two who knew intimately and distinctly remembered the missing peddler, are willing to swear that it was his voice that called for help.

"The next day more citizens gathered upon the hill, and dug as close to the spot where the barking dogs were heard as they could, and what was their surprise when they unearthed a skeleton. Some parts of the clothing were still preserved, which corresponded with that usually worn by the peddler. Upon a close examination a fracture was found in the skull, which looked as though it was made with a heavy instrument, such as an axe or hatchet.

"These last discoveries have created a considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and some think it explains the mystery which surrounds the disappearance of the peddler, and will ultimately lead to the discovery of his murderer, if he was murdered. Taking the facts all in all, it is a singular affair, and if it does result in what our correspondent intimates, it will add something to the establishment of the theory of spiritualism."

ACTIONS on the case may be brought for almost every conceivable damage; but Vermont has furnished us with a novelty in this way of litigation. In the suit of Sayler agt. Page, the plaintiff charged that the defendant had given his family the small pox. We should have liked a verdict on this novel declaration, or, what is better, a ruling of the Court upon the sufficiency of the allegation; but the suit has been abated by the death of the defendant. It seems hard enough to have this eruptive trouble without being sued for giving it to somebody else.

THE ONLY PLACE IN PITTSBURGH
TO GET THE GENUINE
St. Louis Magnetic Spring Water
IS AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.
Fresh supply just received from the Springs.

CERTIFICATE OF A CURE OF DEAFNESS.
NOISE LIKE A TEA KETTLE.

I took my son David Gilchrist, eight years old, to Dr. Keyser on the twenty-eighth of July, 1871, for a deafness and discharge from both ears, and a continual noise like the sound of a tea kettle, which had been coming on for over a year. He at that time could not hear a watch tick unless held close to the ears. The disease had been gradually growing worse, so that I had been made to believe him almost incurable, in fact most of the neighbors told me he would never get well. I had heard and read of Dr. Keyser's treatment in the daily newspapers, so I went to see the doctor, who told me he could cure him. He gave my son inward and outward and also applications to the ear, which I am happy to say has entirely cured him: and now, October 14th, he can hear the watch at two feet distance, and can hear the most ordinary conversation. His health otherwise has greatly improved, and I only feel too grateful for the remarkable cure of my son and take pleasure in making the case public.
THOMAS GILCHRIST,
Turtle Creek, formerly Irwin's Station.

Dr. Keyser's office for chronic diseases of the ear, eye and lungs 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. ununtil 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

It is good seamanship, when there is reason to expect heavy weather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the reason of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and *drop an anchor to windward.*

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn, when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Bitters fortifies the stomach against the effects of these variations. Let dyspeptics make a note of the fact and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The liver is more sensitive when the weather is continually alternating between the warmth of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of such alterations. Let the bilious remember that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is essentially an anti-bilious medicine, and *drop an anchor to windward.*

The wisest plan is to forestall evil. The next best thing is to arrest it. For disorders of the stomach, irregularities of the bowels, and all periodical fevers, take, as soon as the complaint develops itself, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1871.....1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD
& CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and even lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
McCORD & CO.
oc6:b73

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

NEW
FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Undershirts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
se26
All the Latest Styles
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Summer Wear.
FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
SPECIALTIES:
Our Own Manufacture and Burt's Goods.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
se7:TTH8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT LOW PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A LARGE STOCK OF
POPLIN SERGES
AND
Soft All Wool Plaids,
BEAUTIFUL SHADES.
Black and White Striped Alpacas.
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks.
Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Waterproofs,
Cloakings,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
At 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., Good Styles Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids, beautiful styles.
At 30c., Heavy Brown Poplins, a great bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c. Fast Colored Dark Prints, best cloths
And many other Good Bargains.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26:a20
Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se12:b56
BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.
WM. D. ROGERS. JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
WM. D. ROGERS & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1846.
Original and only manufacturers of the celebrated
Rogers' Fine Pleasure Carriages!
Elegant Carriages of every description in stock and built to order, including Sulkeys, Skeleton and Light Trotting Wagons.
Finest Finish, Newest Styles and unequalled durability.
Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Office and Warerooms
1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT ST.,
Manufactory,
Thirteenth and Parish Streets.
SUCCEEDING GEORGE W. WATSON & CO
(Retired.)
PHILADELPHIA. oc7:b52

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
MATTRESSES,
Husk and Sponge Mattresses.
SPONGE
Being a good substitute for Feathers, will be found tobe cheaper, lighter, healthier and more durable. Sold by the pound.
Alpacas! Alpacas!
A large stock of Black and Colored Alpacas, Poplin, Serge, and 2-4 and 4-4 All Wool Soft Plaids, English Satine Cloths, Japanese Silks, Bright Colored Striped Shawls, Misses single and Double Woolen Shawls, Knit Breakfast Shawls.
The above Goods, direct from the manufacturers, are offered at very low prices.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.
AT
RETAIL STORES
NOW OPEN, ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
FALL STYLES
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS
AND
SACQUES,
At Lowest Prices,
IN SILK VELVET.
Black and Brown Velveteen,
BLACK CASHMERE,
Braided and Embroidered in Black and White Berlin.
CLOTH SACQUES
See our Black Cloth Sacques embroidered in White, at $10.00.
LADIES' SPENCER JACKETS.
IN BLACK, SCARLET, BLUE AND WHITE.
Black Lyons Cloaking Velvets,
All Silk, and warranted to be the genuine article. Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call and examine.
We would also call attention to our line
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
BONNETS AND FELIARD'S CACHEMIRE DE LYON.
Celebrated makes in all the various grades, the prices of which will be found
THE LOWEST.
NEW FALL GOODS constantly arriving.
NEW LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
oc20
The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,
Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by
BISSELL & CO.,
235 Liberty Street.
se30:b46

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR
RENEWER.
IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
For sale by all druggists.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.
oct4:SuTuTh-F
Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES
specialty
jy4:b55-TTh8
TREES! TREES!
Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify Grounds, should examine our immense stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry and Ornamental Trees; Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, Conover's Colossal Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., all of our own growth. Also a large selected stock of
IMPORTED BULBOUS ROOTS.
Wholesale and Retail, by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield St.,
se25
THE "MANSARD."
This New and Elegant Style of the
LADD P

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:col

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

oct:68

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, can be paid off on the 1st proximo next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless their wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4 3-4 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE RAILROAD SECURITIES which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

au18:s3o

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

COR. WOOD & FOURTH AVE.,

BANKERS

Offer for sale the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For sale at Ninety and Accrued Interest.

Government and other reliable Securities taken in exchange at Market Rates.

oct10

Finance and Trade,

NEW YORK, October 23, 1871.

Gold stronger; opening at 112¾ and closing firm at 112¾. Loans were made at from 1-32 per day to 1 per cent. per annum for use. Clearances, $47,750,000. Governments strong and advanced from ¼ to ⅝ per cent. on 5-20 issues; closed strong but not active. Stocks opened firm and so continued till near the close, when they declined from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day; the most active stocks were Western Union, Northwestern, Reading, Fort Wayne, Pacific and Pittsburgh; market closed dull. Money easier. In the morning loans were made at 5, 6 and 7 per cent., and late in the day they were offered at 4 per cent. State bonds heavy, with the exception of Tennessees, which were active and strong.

—We clip the following from the Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday; business matters exhibited a slight improvement to-day. The Board of Trade is, probably now more than ever before, an index, or rather a synopsis of the outside business world, and the tone today was a cheering one. Trading in grain was much more active than on any day since the fire, and confidence in values seemed to be re-established. The depression yesterday was well marked in the fact that wheat sold 5c per bushel lower here than in Milwaukee. The weakness was almost equally great in other grain products, and was due to the universal desire to realize, produced by the imperative necessity to obtain money. The great bulk of the property held by the non-needy ones was sold out yesterday, and buyers to-day were obliged to pay better prices. Those being also more of them, as peculiarly rugositiee are rapidly smoothed down. Several of our most prominent operators had their checks thrown out by the banks two or three days ago, but most of them have made it all right, and though money is scarce among them, there is no lack of credit of the right kind. The only class of business that is not rapidly improving is the option trading among those who are never worth anything. It would be well if this kind of trading never be resurrected on 'Change. It probably will be, and will ere long give a death blow to the system by refusing to arbitrate on option deals in cases where no margin has been deposited.

It is gratifying to note that our shipments are on the increase, without a corresponding augment in the receipts of grain. If the receipts should keep down within moderate compass for a week or two, they could be handled without difficulty, and if the shipments keep up, the result will be to put our elevators into good condition for the winter, and bring in money with which to repair the waste of the fire.

The Board of Trade will to-morrow commence to do business in a more orderly manner, a door-keeper being placed in position to keep out intruders. Smoking during Change hours will also be prohibited. Hitherto the rush has been so great, owing to the presence of outsiders who are not members, that it was almost impossible to move about in the throng. Another needed reforms is the establishment of private boxes or stalls on the floor for trading in the different articles of produce, as in the old hall.

There is some little difference in opinion among the stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce, as to whether it is best to rebuild with brick or not during the year, or with stone as before. The advocates of the latter course urge that the Board of Trade ought to set the example of trying to come up to the former standard of refinement as soon as possible, and that a brick building will be below the standard of excellence in the central portion of the city before three years have gone by.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 23, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¼@4½.

APPLE SAUCE—Is coming in freely; sales of prime to choice at 70@75.

APPLES—The receipts last week were unusually large, averaging from 6 to 8 cars per day, and, while the common and medium grades are lower, prime winter fruit is held firmly at full prices; sales of the former at $3.00@3.50 per bbl, and the latter at $4.00@4.50.

BUTTER—There is an improved demand reported for the better grades, but common is as dull as ever and stocks of this kind are steadily accumulating; sales of prime to choice roll at 30@32.

BROOM CORN—Firm and somewhat excited, and, at present, difficult to quote correctly.

BRAN—Prime nearly very scarce; quoted at $2.00@2.05 per bushel.

BERSWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CHEESE—In exchange for the New York Goshen, 15¾@16; Ohio Goshen, 15@15¾; Factory, 14@14¾; Dairy, 13@13¾.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 80@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.50.

CIDER—The market is quiet and unchanged at $4.50 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts seem to be falling off, but the supply is still in excess of the demand; may be quoted at $3.00@3.25 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but unchanged; sales in bond lots, in car load lots, 22¾@23 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $11@13 per bbl, the latter figure for Hackett's.

DRIED FRUIT—There is considerable inquiry for prime new fruit, but the most of the supply in this market at present is small; sales at 9¾@10 cts. Quarters, nominal at 6¾@7¾; cored, 8@8¾. Apples—no good stock in market.

EGGS—The receipts have been comparatively small for some time past and, with a moderately hardly equal to the demand, the market is firm and prices well maintained; we continue to quote at 28@30 cts.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and weak, and, as noted in our last report, dealers generally are more anxious to realize; however, there is no further change to make in quotations. Good spring extras, $5@5.25; choice Minnesota baker's flours, $7.75; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.25@7.50.

GRAIN—The demand for all kinds of grain continue meagre, and, in consequence, the operations are comparatively small; 458 bushels of wheat were understood to have been sold on Saturday, and four up until noon to-day. As noted in our report of Saturday, there is a large quantity of grain contracted and en route for this market but it is delayed on the different roads, and operations generally, particularly those who sold to arrive, are considerably annoyed thereby; the parties they sold to are after them for the grain, but of course, they can't deliver what they haven't got, and consequently there is no little wrangling between buyers and sellers, and all because the railroad companies are not able to deliver as expected. Wheat continues offish, and the millers are bearish, but there is no quotable decline; red may be quoted at $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime and white 3@5 cts more. Oats in steady demand but unchanged; mixed, 46@47, prime white, 47¾@48. Corn seems to be easier, there is less inquiry; sales reported by the car load at 75@76. Rye is easier and we now quote at 85@90, buying and selling. There is a steady demand for spot barley but no change whatever in prices; 80@85 for fair to prime spring and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but, in a general way, devoid of anything new or important. Coffee continues very firm with unusually light stocks, but the feeling is gaining strength that prices are not likely to go much higher, though an immediate decline can not reasonably be expected. Molasses continue dull. Sugar quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C, Yellow, 12¾. Porto Rico Sugars—Fair to choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. New Orleans, 12¾@12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C, 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars—Fair, 10¾; Good, 11¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 20. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 30. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 9. Dry Flint, 20@22. Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ cts.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

HONEY—Sales are reported at 26@35 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

HAY—Is generally reported dull, but the supply is not large, and there is no decline in prices; baled, is still quotable at $22@25, for fair to prime.

LARD OIL—Is higher; No. 1 Extra, Pittsburgh manufacture, quoted at 75—in a jobbing way, 78; standard, Cincinnati and Chicago brands cannot be sold here under 80.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@3.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Bran; $24@26 for Second; $24@26 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Small reds quoted at $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3.00 @3.25.

POTATOES—Prime Peach Blows may be quoted at 55@60 cts per bushel, by the car load, and 60@65 by the single bushel; Jersey carce, and prime Jersey "double-headers" sell readily at $3.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—The receipts of live chickens for some time past have been comparatively light, and prices are better, ranging from 50@55 cts per pair; dressed, 8@9 cts.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾@8; ribbed sides, 9¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sides, 10¾; sugar cured shoulders, 9; plain sugar cured hams, 16; canvassed, 16¾@17¾. Lard: in tes, 10; in kegs, 10¾; in bucket, 12. Hams—canvassed, 14 cts. Dried Beef, 18. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 11.

PEARLINE—Is quoted at 12@13c per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load, and $2.00 in small lots.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy Seeds, very quiet—scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Flax seed is in demand, and the receipts continue very meagre; may be fairly quoted at $1.85@1.90.

SUMAC—Tennessee Sumac at 4¼ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 23, 1871. }

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the point from which they were shipped, and the name of the shippers:

Blue & H., Etnagreen	1 car
Sadler, H. & Co., Cincinnati	2 cars
A. Wilson, Selma	1 car
Scott & Kemper, Indianapolis	1 car
J. Stewart, Indianapolis	1 car
W. C. Wood, Indianapolis	2 cars
S. D. Wood, Indianapolis	1 car
J. Farrell, Indianapolis	1 car
W. Ch. Malloy, Bloomfield	1 car
E. Blunt, Loudonville	1 car
S. Cochran, Loudonville	1 car
F. Imbrie, Mansfield	1 car
C. M. Hines, Canton	1 car
W. Hurst, Canton	1 car
J. Lawrence, Gallilee	1 car
Total	18 cars

HOGS.

P. M. Snyder, Orrville | 2 cars

CATTLE.

The supply of Cattle on sale to-day was again heavy, footing up close to, if not altogether, 1,100 head; in addition to the 18 cars of western cattle, there were two or three loads brought over from East Liberty, and then there were, as near as we could figure, about 600 head driven in from the adjoining counties, making in the aggregate, as we have already stated, about eleven hundred head on sale. This was to be expected, with this large number on sale, was an exceedingly hard one on owners of cattle, many of whom were unable to get out, notwithstanding they were willing to accept almost any price that was offered, in order to give. Strictly prime cattle, as is always the case, were pretty well sold out early in the day, and, hence, all fair prices; but the common grades, in consequence of the supply being largely in excess of the demand, dragged from the opening until the close, and a large number were left over unsold. Some of the western men, realizing the situation early in the day, did not push their cattle on the market at all.

However, so far as prices are concerned, there was but little change, as compared with last week; some drovers, particularly those who had common cattle, and who did not want to have any left over, may have sold below last week, but, in the aggregate, so far as we could discover, there was not much change. Prime to extra butchers stock sold at 5@5¾—some few fancy, 5¾ and 6. There were plenty of fair to good steers, fat and smooth, sold at 4¾@5, and many of good butchers did not go above these figures.

Nothing is a clearer reminder of the operations, from which the reader can draw his own inferences, than the following:

P Hartman sold 24 head of Washington Co. stock at 4.25@4.55; 16 West Virginia stock at 4@4.50.

Soi Trautman reports 52 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@5¾.

McCandless & Hallman sold 20 head of good Butler Co. steers, to Brawdy, at 4.60.

Abe Shoonce, 6 head of Butler Co. stock at an average of 5¼ cts.

Greenwald & Kahn report 29 head of mixed stock at 4@4¾.

Harkwood & Blackstock, 12 from Washington Co. and one load from Ohio—one load left over unsold.

S Swineleine reports 41 from Washington Co.

S Marks & Bro, 73 from Washington Co. at 4¼@4¾; one load of Ohio stock at 4¾@5¼.

Jas Hanlin reports 25 head of Washington Co. stock at 4@4¾.

Carr & McAllister sold 20 head of Green Co. stock at 4@4¾; 3 loads of western stock at 4¾ @5 cts.

John Neeley sold 30 head of Green Co. stock at 3.40@4.80.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co report 70, from Mercer Co, 16 from Beaver, and one load of western at 3¾@4¾—mostly stockers.

D Vogle sold 1 bull at 2¾ cts; 1 heifer at $30; 2 fresh cows unsold.

Keefer & Kraus, 20 head of medium Ohio stock, from Harrison Co, at 4.00@4.60.

M Kraus reports 31 head, from Washington Co. fair, at 4@4¼; 20 head, from Illinois, at 4@4¾.

Jacob Lobman reports 38 Washington Co. stock at 4@4¾—12 left over.

Rothchilds & Zeigler, 40 head of Washington Co. cattle at 4@4¾—8 left over.

Keefer & Snamberg, 20 head of good to prime Washington Co. stock at 4¾@4¾—40 left over.

Moonshine & Smith report 25 Washington Co. cattle at 4@4¾.

E Katz reports 3 loads of Ohio and Washington Co. stock—one load unsold—3¾@4¾.

Sadler, Haven & Co sold 38 head of fair to good Kentucky cattle, for Brown, at 4¾@5 cts; 2 from Noble Co., Ohio, for Thornley, mixed stock, at 3@3½; 20 from Knox Co. for Cochran, at 4¾@5¾.

Shellenmaile & Pilmer had 31 head of Butler Co. cattle on sale—sold 24.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was also a very full supply of this class of stock, the number on sale footing up about 2,000 head, and as this number was largely in excess of the demand, the market was hard, a large number being left over unsold. In regard to prices, however, this was little or no change as compared with last week, as holders generally were unwilling to make concessions, and especially was this true of those who had good stock. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prices sold at 5@5¾ per lb and lambs may be quoted at 5¾@4 50.

Drum & North report 160 from Westmoreland Co; sold sheep at 3¾@5.50 per head, and lambs at 3¾@4¾.

John Drum sold, on commission, 60 head of Beaver Co. sheep at an average of $5.25 per head.

Jacob Emmell sold 100 Butler Co. sheep for Badger at $5@5.50.

Joe Stahley had 172 head of common to medium Ohio sheep on commission, but it looked at 10 o'clock as if they would be nearly all be left over.

Barnes & Stouffer of Butler Co. report 200; sold 120 to Peter Tesh at $5 per head for lambs and $4 for sheep.

Smith wholesaled 99 head of lambs to Keefer and 30 sheep, on private terms. Keefer retailed some at a range of from $5.50 to $4.25.

James Shaw & Lawrence Co. reports 99; sold sheep at $4@4.50; and lambs at an average of $5.75.

Neeley & Fairley 210 from Armstrong and Butler counties; sold sheep at $3@3.50; lambs at about the same range.

Montgomery & McCullough had 110 from Armstrong Co. sold 67 head at $2.75 to Hoffman.

R McCaslin & Co report 80 sheep at $3@4.50; 40 lambs at $2.50@3.50; 20 head of extra Canada lambs at $5.

M Humes 148; sold sheep at $3@5; 51 lambs at $2.50.

Adam Eckert reports 163.

Wm McCoy report 90 head Beaver Co. sheep at $3@5 per head.

Shellenmaile & Pilmer report 186 Butler Co. sheep and lambs.

HOGS

There was a fair supply, the whole number on sale being estimated at 1,000 head, and while under the influence of the advices from other points, tributary to this market, prices ruled lower, business was fairly active and the pens were pretty well cleared. Quotations in a retail way may be fairly given at 6¾@7¾ cts per pound gross.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } MONDAY, October 23, 1871. }

The petroleum market continues very dull with but little prospect at present of any immediate improvement. There was not a single operation in refined here, and the advices from New York and Philadelphia were of a similar character; October, $24, Philadelphia delivery—New York a shade lower. It is worthy of notice that New York has been decidedly bearish for some time past. Crude is reported weak and if anything a shade lower; Parker quoted at $4.70@4.72. No sales reported.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Standard O W, account Bates & G	74
Crystal O W, account Bates & G	80
Keystone O W, account D Wilkins	74
Sterling O W, account W Stewart	474
Holding Landing, account Bates & G	160
Model O W, account Treat & Porterfield	80
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	1374
Standard O W, account H S Duncan	450
Liberty O W, account H S Duncan	764
Buchanan, O W, account W Stewart	154
Liberty O W, account Bates & G	228
National O W, account J Bushnell	468
Crystal O W, account P Hamilton	468
Crystal O W, account Jos Bushnell	118
Total	4,096

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. October 21.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 632 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co., 1,158 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 704 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 152 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

P. Weisenberger, 104 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F B Co., Phila.

National Oil., 260 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 590 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKeivy & Co. 250 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan 104 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 43 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Wormser, M & Co., 55 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Lyons & Co. 208 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Brunt & Wagner 500 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, K & Co. 766 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 362 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F & Co., 49 bbls lub. oil to Wood, Morrell & Co., Johnstown.

Standard Oil Co. 469 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & Co., 267 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

David Bly & Co., 106 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Bro & Co. 158 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 6,587 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, H & Co, 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 219 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bros. & Co., Phila.

Union Refining Co. 278 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 597 bbls.

(By P. & A. Telegraph Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, P. M., October 23, 1:15.—Crude 14c; refined October, 23¾c bid, 24¼c asked; November, 24c asked. Market quiet, nothing doing.

5 P. M.—October 24¼c; November 24c; crude 14c.

NEW YORK, October 23, 12 M.—Market dull and weak with downward tendency; spot and all the month at 23c to 23¼c; November offered at 24c; crude unchanged and holders quite firm, asking 14¼c for spot, with only 14c bid.

1 P. M.—Market dull, inactive and weak; reported sale of 3,000 bbls October at 24c; 1,500 October at 23¾c; November held at 24c; crude market the same, demand light, holders are quite firm, asking 14¼c for spot.

OIL CITY, October 23, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull at $4.85@5.00. Weather clear and warm.

TITUSVILLE, October 23, 12:25 P. M.—Market very dull at $4.87½@4.00.

PARKERS, October 23, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet and dull at $4.70@4.72. No sales reported.

PARKERS, October 23, 1 P. M.—Market quiet; prices unchanged.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 23, 1 P. M.—Market about busted here to-day. No sales.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Total beeves: 8 600, of which 2,800 came from Illinois, 1,800 from Kentucky, 1,200 from Ohio, 1,000 from Texas, and 800 from New York. The receipts to-day are 152 cars at Communipaw, 108 at One Hundredth street and 90 at Weehawken. Most droves came through in excellent condition, making a very large number of owners; quality fair, most Texans being slaughtered by the receiver. The market is over-stocked, slow and depressed. There was a decline of about ½c before night, even then a few cattle were left. The range was eight to eleven for thin to prime; some very poor Texans went lower and a few pairs first choice sold up to 12 and even 12¾c; but 11c got fine cattle in lots; average scarcely 10c; eight cars Texas 1,100 lbs, 8¾c; 55 lbs per cwt; 3 cars same weight, 8¾c; 54 lbs per cwt; 5 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 9¾@10c; 7 cars Ohio, 8 cwt, 10¾c; 5 cars choice; 8 cwt, at 11@11¾c. Sheep: 4,000, for the week and 57,000 to-day; market slow at ¼c decline, or 4¾@5c for sheep and 6¾@7c for lambs; sales 1 car ex. fair 13-lb Canada sheep at 6¼c; 1 car 88-lb Ohio, 5½c; 1 car 75-lb State 4¾c; 1 car 74-lb Canada lambs, 7c; 1 car, 76 lbs, 7¼c. Hogs: Total receipts 41,100, and 13,500 to-day; market overstocked and prices off, live selling at 4¾ @5¾c, and dressed at 6¾@7¾c; 11,000 still alive, 215 lbs, at 5 3 16c; State dressed begin to arrive.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 23.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal; low middlings 17¼@18c. Flour dull and prices drooping; family $6.40@6.60. Nothing doing in wheat; No 2 red winter $1.35@1.40. Corn: demand fair and market firm; old car 53c; new 42@43c. Rye dull and prices have declined; 78@80c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; 30@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged; 70@85c. Hops scarce and firm; 70@75c. Coffee: demand light; prices advanced from 24¾@25c. Sugar steady, with a moderate demand. Linseed oil dull, unchanged; 81@83c. Lard oil steady, with a moderate demand; extra 78@80c. Eggs, buttter and cheese unchanged. Pork dull and prices are nominal; $12.50. Lard quiet and weak; 9@9½c. Bulk meats dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; no sales asking 8¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet and weak; asking 7¾@8¾c. Hogs dull but unchanged; $5.75@4.75. Whisky: demand fair and market is firm at 91c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine amber $4@4.25; extra family $5.50@5.85; double extra, white $5.75@6.10. Wheat—holders firm, but buyers stood off; small sales of No 3 red at $1.31. Corn dull and market unsettled; mixed and yellow sold at track 43c. Oats dull and market unsettled, and lower; 32c for mixed on track; 37@38c for ditto sacked. Barley quiet and nominal for strictly prime Minnesota. Rye is unchanged, with No. 2 at 62@c. Highwines firmer at 90c. Tobacco quiet. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Pork quiet; jobbing at $13.50. Bulk meats unchanged for jobbing and order lots; sales of shoulders at 7¾@ 7¾c; clear rib sides 7¾@8c; clear 8@8¼c. Lard quiet at 9@9¼c for prime. Hay nearly at $3.75@4.15. Cattle: large supply with sales at 1¾@4¾. Receipts—hogs, 1,400 head. Cattle, 1,300 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Weather warm; market dull and steady. Sales for Atlanta. A heavy brown sheeting; 13c for H; 11c for F; 11¾c for D and 12¾d for L. 11¾c for Broadway; 12¼c for Lonsdale B; 11¾c for Lyman C; 30c for 10-4 Lancaster brown sheeting; 27½c for Monadnock, 36 inch; 30c for 10-4; 14c for Amoskeag brown drills; 14¾c for Adriatic and Pepperell do; 14½c for Stark; Hamilton and Swift do; 12¾ for Orchard improved corset jeans; 12c for Cocheco prints, and 12¾c for Robes, pinks and purple do; 11½c for Hamilton and Swift fancy prints; 12c for Washington Swiss robles and Turkey reds; 11½c for S. Slater & Sons' turkey cambrics, and 11¾c for White Rock linens.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Flour dull; superfine $6.25; double $6.87½; triple $7@7.25. Corn scarce; new 90@95c; old 95@$1. Oats quiet; 52@53c. Bran scarce; $1.10 for choice. Pork dull; mess held at $15. Bacon dull; shoulders and clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c; sugar cured hams 12@13c. Lard scarce; tierce 13¾c; keg 12¾c. Sugar: new inferior 6¾c; fair 8¾c; good to fair 9¾c; centrifugal 10¾c. Molasses—common 60@65c; fair 66@70c; prime 69@73c; choice 64@65. Whisky firm; ordinary rectified held at $1.00; choice $1.01¾. Coffee dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bales of good ordinary at 17¾@18c; low middling 18@18¾c; middling 18¾c; receipts 4,115.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—Bagging quiet and firm at 16¾@18c. Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18c. Flour quiet and nothing doing; extra family $6.30. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat $1.40@1.50. Corn 50@55c. Oats 38c. Rye 75c. Provisions quiet and steady—mess pork $15.50; bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¾c; sugar cured hams 16¾c. Lard 9¾@10¼c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Cotton dull and the market unsettled; low middling 17c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; superfine $5.00@5.30; family $6.50@6.50. Wheat dull, but unchanged; $1.21@1.50. Corn 70c. Rye $1.00. Oats 35c. Barley 70c. Corn meal 65@70c. Bacon: shoulders 7¼@8c; clear rib sides 8¾; clear 8¾c; plain hams 12¾c; sugar cured 14¾@15c. Lard prime; steam 10¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.20. Oats dull but unchanged. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 46c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 at 69c. Barley dull and prices drooping; No. 2 spring 56c. Freights to Buffalo 12c: to Oswego 18c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 23.—Cotton dull and prices are nominally unchanged; receipts 3,620 bales; consignments 3,620 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 70c. Oats lower at 39@40c. Bran firm at $20@22. Hay: demand fair and market firm; 30@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged; 70@85c. Hops scarce and firm; 70@75c. Coffee: demand light; prices advanced from 24¾@25c. Sugar steady, with a moderate demand. Linseed oil dull, unchanged; 81@83c. Lard oil steady, with a moderate demand; extra 78@80c. Eggs, butter and cheese unchanged. Pork dull, and prices are nominal; $12.50. Lard quiet and weak; 9@9½c. Bulk meats dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; no sales asking 8¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet and weak; asking 7¾@8¾c. Hogs dull but unchanged; $5.75@4.75. Whisky: demand fair and market is firm at 91c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 23.—Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine amber $4@4.25; extra family $5.50@5.85; double extra, white $5.75@6.10. Wheat—holders firm, but buyers stood off; small sales of No 3 red at $1.31. Corn dull and market unsettled; mixed and yellow sold at track 43c. Oats dull and market unsettled, and lower; 32c for mixed on track; 37@38c for ditto sacked. Barley quiet and nominal for strictly prime Minnesota. Rye is unchanged, with No. 2 at 62@c. Highwines firmer at 90c. Tobacco quiet. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Pork quiet; jobbing at $13.50. Bulk meats unchanged for jobbing and order lots; sales of shoulders at 7¾@ 7¾c; clear rib sides 7¾@8c; clear 8@8¼c. Lard quiet at 9@9¼c for prime. Hay nearly at $3.75@4.15. Cattle: large supply with sales at 1¾@4¾. Receipts—hogs, 1,400 head. Cattle, 1,300 head.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 23.—Weather warm; market dull and steady. Sales for Atlanta. A heavy brown sheeting; 13c for H; 11c for F; 11¾c for D and 12¾d for L. 11¾c for Broadway; 12¼c for Lonsdale B; 11¾c for Lyman C; 30c for 10-4 Lancaster brown sheeting; 27½c for Monadnock, 36 inch; 30c for 10-4; 14c for Amoskeag brown drills; 14¾c for Adriatic and Pepperell do; 14½c for Stark; Hamilton and Swift do; 12¾ for Orchard improved corset jeans; 12c for Cocheco prints, and 12¾c for Robes, pinks and purple do; 11½c for Hamilton and Swift fancy prints; 12c for Washington Swiss robles and Turkey reds; 11½c for S. Slater & Sons' turkey cambrics, and 11¾c for White Rock linens.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.—Flour dull; superfine $6.25; double $6.87½; triple $7@7.25. Corn scarce; new 90@95c; old 95@$1. Oats quiet; 52@53c. Bran scarce; $1.10 for choice. Pork dull; mess held at $15. Bacon dull; shoulders and clear rib 8¾c; clear 8¾c; sugar cured hams 12@13c. Lard scarce; tierce 13¾c; keg 12¾c. Sugar: new inferior 6¾c; fair 8¾c; good to fair 9¾c; centrifugal 10¾c. Molasses—common 60@65c; fair 66@70c; prime 69@73c; choice 64@65. Whisky firm; ordinary rectified held at $1.00; choice $1.01¾. Coffee dull and lower; sales of 2,000 bales of good ordinary at 17¾@18c; low middling 18@18¾c; middling 18¾c; receipts 4,115.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 23.—Bagging quiet and firm at 16¾@18c. Cotton dull and prices have declined to 18c. Flour quiet and nothing doing; extra family $6.30. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat $1.40@1.50. Corn 50@55c. Oats 38c. Rye 75c. Provisions quiet and steady—mess pork $15.50; bacon shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¾c; sugar cured hams 16¾c. Lard 9¾@10¼c. Whisky firm at 91c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 23.—Cotton dull and the market unsettled; low middling 17c. Flour steady, with a moderate demand; superfine $5.00@5.30; family $6.50@6.50. Wheat dull, but unchanged; $1.21@1.50. Corn 70c. Rye $1.00. Oats 35c. Barley 70c. Corn meal 65@70c. Bacon: shoulders 7¼@8c; clear rib sides 8¾; clear 8¾c; plain hams 12¾c; sugar cured 14¾@15c. Lard prime; steam 10¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 23.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.20. Oats dull but unchanged. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 46c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 at 69c. Barley dull and prices drooping; No. 2 spring 56c. Freights to Buffalo 12c: to Oswego 18c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 23.—Cotton dull and prices are nominally unchanged; receipts 3,620 bales; consignments 3,620 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak at 70c. Oats lower at 39@40c. Bran firm at $20@22. Hay: demand fair and market firm; 30@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged; 70@85c. Hops scarce and firm; 70@75c. Coffee: demand light; prices advanced from 24¾@25c. Sugar steady, with a moderate demand. Linseed oil dull, unchanged; 81@83c. Lard oil steady, with a moderate demand; extra 78@80c. Eggs, butter and cheese unchanged. Pork dull, and prices are nominal; $12.50. Lard quiet and weak; 9@9½c. Bulk meats dull, but holders are not willing to make concessions; no sales asking 8¾@8¾c. Bacon quiet and weak; asking 7¾@8¾c. Hogs dull but unchanged; $5.75@4.75. Whisky: demand fair and market is firm at 91c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 23.—Wheat dull and prices drooping; 10@2c lower; extra $1.55; No 1 white $1.47¾; amber $1.45.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 23.—1 bbl sausages, H Riddle, Son & Co; 38 tcs lard, 16 dd do, F Sellers & Co; 10 tons pig iron, J W Porter; 2 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 121 pkgs sundry, Seemer, McKay & Co; 40 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car oats, J B Canfield; 1 car bulk oats, Wm Welsh & Co; 10 do hay, Scott & Gleal; 17 sks potatoes, Jno Stacy; 14 bxs wheat, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 bbls g apples, Van Fossan & S; 10 do do, Henry Rea Jr; 15 do Hay, J J Pettitt & Co; 4 eggs a butter, J J Pettitt; 15 sks potatoes, J B Holley; 200 sks and 50 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Vaccamp; 20 bxs butter, Seemer, McKay & Co; 40 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car oats, J B Canfield; 1 car bulk oats, Wm Welsh & Co; 10 do hay, Scott & Gleal; 17 sks potatoes, Jno Stacy; 14 bxs wheat, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 bbls g apples, Van Fossan & S; 10 do do, Henry Rea Jr; 15 do Hay, J J Pettitt & Co; 4 eggs a butter, J J Pettitt; 15 sks potatoes, J B Holley; 200 sks and 50 bbls flour, Seghmyer & Vaccamp; 20 bxs butter, Seemer, McKay & Co; 40 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car oats, J B Canfield; 1 car bulk oats, Wm

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—A brick dwelling containing ten rooms, with large lot, situated No. 164 Ninth avenue, Allegheny. Also carpets in same for sale. Apply at No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny.

The Office of Joseph Maclean, Room No. 9, 90½ Fourth avenue, is a pleasant resort for the literary man. You can find books in every department of literature, and many are works. Send for a catalogue. tf

The Little Corporal as undaunted by fire as by war comes to us again brave and defiant. The November number was burned up and this is only an eight page supplement to show that the soldier still lives and will be out in full dress uniform again in December. He will meet with a warm welcome.

Pomological.—We are indebted to Mr. Alexander Whitten, a thrifty and enterprising farmer of Westmoreland county, near Parnassus on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for a basket of the finest specimen of fall-of-water apples. Some of them weigh twenty ounces. Mr. Whitten is great on raising grain and stock as well as apples.

Mandamus Applied For.—Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, the attorneys for J. M. Weakley, of Northumberland county, applied for a writ of *mandamus*, directed to the election officers in that Senatorial district, requiring them to give a certificate of election to Mr. Weakley as State Senator, or to show cause why it was withheld the same. The Court took the papers in the case and will announce their action at an early day.

Outrageous Body-bearing.—An old widowed lady named Sheppard, who keeps a tavern in Wilkinsburg, was beaten in a terrible manner by a party of dastardly and cowardly who demanded admittance at her house after she had retired Friday night. When she had admitted them, they seized her and after fastening the door and beat her outrageously. She is in a dangerous condition at present. It is supposed the party were bent on robbing her.

A Card.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, 63, 65 AND 67 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mr. George W. Brock, manager of the Chicago branch of the "Mercantile Agency," has just adv sed us of the removal of their offices to No. 203 Wabash avenue.

Any of our Pittsburgh subscribers visiting Chicago will find them at the above mentioned location, prepared for transacting business as usual. R. G. DUN & CO.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, Manager.

Collision on the Pan Handle.

A collision occurred on the Pan Handle Railroad at Alexandria roads, between ten and eleven o'clock, Saturday night, resulting in the demolition of several cars. It appears that a section of freight was coming east stopped on the main track, and waited for a section going west to pass. The latter section crossed over on the siding and shut the switch. The second section coming along, the engineer supposed the switch to be open, and did not check up, and the result was a collision between the trains with such force as to completely demolish both locomotives and a half dozen cars. The loss is very heavy.

Passed Away.

It is with no ordinary pain that we announce this morning the death of Mrs. Emma, daughter of Mr. William and Miss Sarah Culp, which took place at the family residence on Sunday morning. The deceased young lady was loved by all who knew her, and her untimely death will cast deep sorrow upon a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was amiable, fair and accomplished; young and innocent. Her memory will live long in the hearts of those to whom she has ever appeared an angel on earth, and who pray to be reunited with her spirit-ess spirit in the happy land beyond.

Action of Firemen.

A meeting of Allegheny firemen was held yesterday, at which the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of the Allegheny Fire Department, return our thanks to chief Engineer James Renwick for taking so much interest in our welfare in our recent trip to the great Chicago fire, and while in Chicago and on our return to this home. We also return thanks to Mr. Williams, Chief Fire Marshal; also, Mat Ginner, Assistant Fire Marshal, and the Fire Department of Chicago, for the kind treatment we received while in their city.

The resolution is signed by all the members of the department who were at Chicago.

Army of the Cumberland.

The society of the Army of the Cumberland holds its annual re-union at Detroit, Michigan, on the 15th and 16th of November next.

The members of the 7th, 9th, 15th and 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry—the 77th, 78th and 79th Infantry, Stevens' Battery, and the Anderson Troops, and all other Pennsylvanians, who served in the Army of the Cumberland, are requested to be present. Arrangements are now being made for half fare tickets over the various railroads, and those expect to attend, should at once advise General A. S. Williams, Chairman Executive Committee, Detroit, Michigan, of their intention, so that all necessary arrangements may be made for their reception.

Arrest, Escape and Recapture.

Lewis Matley, against whom an information was made by W. G. Dunseath, the jeweler for the larceny of a gold watch from his store, where he was employed, was arrested on Saturday evening and placed in the lock-up. Sunday morning, through some carelessness or other of the party in charge, he got out of the watch-house. Yesterday morning Officer Schoenberger discovered and arrested him, and put him again in the watch-house. He will likely have a hearing to-morrow. Matley is suspected of being engaged in other thieving operations, and it is likely that charges will be preferred against him for stealing an overcoat and also a revolver.

Bayard Taylor.

One of the highest literary authorities of England recently asserted that the best three translators in the literature of the language were Bryant, Longfellow and Taylor. Mr. Taylor well deserves to be placed in this category, for his version of the immortal Goethe's *Faust* is as near absolute perfection as it is possible for human work to come, and shows a thorough and familiar knowledge of the intricacies of German literature such as many a German might envy. Mr. Bayard Taylor is to lecture in Library Hall, before the Art Association, on the subject of "Schiller," when he will without doubt show that he is as familiar with the Gog as he is with the Magog of German literature.

The Ben. Franklin Insurance Company.

Office No. 16 West Ohio street, Allegheny.

Just now when every man who has a policy on his property is on the *qui vive* to learn if the company has been ruined by the late Chicago conflagration, and one who has no insurance is looking for a safe institution in which to insure it would be worth while to know about the Ben. Franklin, of Allegheny, wisely abstained from underwriting any risks in Chicago, and therefore is not among the doubtful companies. Its old board, with men like Henry Irwin for President, and Geo. D. Ridle for Secretary, managing the affairs of the company with that proverbial judgment and prudence, its risks are sure to be well taken, its losses promptly paid, and its customers feeling comfortable in their conscious safety.

Piles, Fistula, &c.

Piles, all kinds, Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding, Itching, &c., perfectly, permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, Caustics or Instruments—no detention whatever, and from business. Certain relief by W. A. McClandless, M. D., who is entirely responsible, of high character and standing, and personally guaranteed by numerous cures. We assure our readers that there is no deception regarding a cure, as he has had twenty years of large practice and Piles are his speciality, and makes all applications himself. Those afflicted should immediately call on Dr. McClandless, Union Depot, Canal side, or only remains in this city till Friday (noon) next, October 27th, 1871. Also cures Fistula, Fissure, Prolapsus, Stricture and Ulcerations of the Lower Bowel.

The Pardon of Neely.

Ex-Commissioner Jonathan Neely has been released from the Work House on a pardon granted by Gov. Geary, on the ground of his age and infirmity. The movement for the pardon was very quietly engineered by those having it in charge, few others knowing that there was such an attempt on foot. The document securing his release was signed by the Governor on Saturday, and was brought on here on Sunday by S. H. Geyer, Gen. Pearson, Senator Graham, Mayor Humphreys and Jacob H. Miller, through whose influence it was secured. The pardon was at once placed in the hands of Superintendent Cordier, when Neely was released and started to his home on Mt. Washington in a carriage. The Governor, we understand, refused to remit the fine of two thousand dollars imposed by the Court.

Not True.

It was stated in a communication of Prof. S. C. Bartlett, published in the Chicago "*Congregationalist*" of the 19th inst., that a member of the Pittsburgh relief committee, sent here to that city to confer with its authorities as to the disposition of relief sent from Pittsburgh was seen swaggering drunk in the streets of Chicago. This statement was adverted to by one of our own evening papers.

We have the very best authority for contradicting the story. The names of the committee are a guarantee that Prof. Bartlett did not know of whom he was writing. He may have seen some Pittsburgh man drunk in his streets, but that any member of the committee deputed to visit Chicago by our home authorities, was anything but a sober, discreet and dignified citizen, faithful and efficient in the performance of the duties confided to him is a slander as unwarranted as it is untimely and false.

New Houses.

We made a short run through the First ward, Allegheny, yesterday, and were surprised to notice new buildings going up every where around us. We failed to ascertain the names of many of the owners. On Arch street, near Parkway, a snug dwelling with mansard roof, has been finished and is now occupied by Mr. McClurg; another is progressing for Mr. Isaac DeHaven; two others hard by are going up—the men working on them could not give up the owners' names. A short distance from these, on Sherman avenue between Parkway and Stockton avenue, two fine dwellings have recently been finished and occupied by the respective owners; two others are nearly finished, owned by Mr. Geo. W. Hubley, the noted house furnishing Federal street merchant. We "did" these Hubley houses through and through and think our friend, the owner, has displayed more than ordinary taste, skill and good taste in getting them up. They will be finished from cellar to roof, each one having eleven rooms; they will have attached the usual modern conveniences and frouting, as they do, on the beautiful West Park in full view of Monument Hill, and so near the business centres of both cities, and yet so quiet and retired from the din and bustle of these centers, they will be among the most attractive to be found in either city. We learn that Mr. Hubley has relinquished his first purpose of occupying one of these houses and reserving the other for a selected neighbor, and will offer them both for sale as soon as the workmen are done with them; if this be so, parties looking for homes should not, as we think they could not, pass these lovely dwellings by.

REMINISCENSES OF THE BYGONE

Pittsburgh's Fire of '45.

The "Great Fire" then—as the Chicago disaster now seemed to be the principal topic, not only in the city, but elsewhere, judging from the newspaper accounts. The GAZETTE seems to have been surrendered to the Bohemians, who exhausted themselves in vain attempts to depict the horrors and excitement attending the conflagration, and for a week the devastation of the Great Fire formed the burden of reportorial flights of imagination, and the more sedate journalistic dessertations upon the probable effect upon the future of Pittsburgh, all of which is doubly interesting now.

The GAZETTE of the 16th—four days after the fire, exhibits its journalistic enterprise by an accurate diagram of the city, showing the "burnt district," accompanied by an explanation under the heading, in the largest capitals:

"The Great Fire in Pittsburgh on the tenth of April, 1845."

The explanation says: This awful calamity from its immense and appalling magnitude, is very difficult to grasp in all its details without a long and minute examination. The mind dwells upon it, the greater mute the mind dwells upon it, the greater does it appear. As when one ascends a mountain, the higher he proceeds the more extensive the view which opens before him, so the more we contemplate this transcendant disaster, the more we are impressed with its magnitude. We see such an amount of wealth struck out of existence—annihilated in the brief space of eight hours, is something to be mused about and treasured up in men's minds as a powerfully significant commentary upon the instability of all things earthly. The whole tremendous tragedy with all its lights and shades, its effects at the moment and in the future, is overcasting to the spirits of men, is exuberantly fruitful in food for philosophical reflection. The elasticity of mind under reverses is also a startling too, to be carefully noted, and verily, until we saw for ourselves that men could bear so much, we would not have believed it.

But we do not wish by the force of mere language to impress the reader either that we are not injured very seriously, or on the other hand that we are ruined. The truth lies exactly between these two extremes. We need not look for aid from abroad and from a parental State government—and we have sufficient confidence in human nature to believe we shall receive it. But are we to sit down and say we can do nothing? Far from it; we can and will do all the means we have and thankfully receive all the aid we can get, and between the two over come all the evil.

It commenced on Thursday, exactly five minutes past 12 M., by the clock in our office, in the ice house of Col. Diebl, Ferry street, near the corner of Wood street. It is here we have estimated by a woman building a fire in a yard adjoining it for the purpose of washing. How the cause what it may, the fire communicated with a building of no value. For more than two weeks previous, the weather had been parching and withering. The whole month of May and between the weather, wind and dust, the city was excessively unpleasant. This was the time of things that the Tocsin sounded—the infallible warning which is never given save when there is warning for all the best of the Third Presbyterian Church was struck. To every one who looked at the state of the weather, the wind, &c., it was alarming, and it was but a few minutes until sufficient cause was seen that the fear was well founded. The fire originated in the centre of a nest of wooden buildings, and fed by the breeze, crackled, leaped, and fairly licked the dry wood. After enveloping the frames it took across the street in different direction; but the most serious loss was the Globe Cotton Factory, opposite.

It commenced (here direct references is made to the diagram) on the north side of Second, and crossed to the opposite of Ferry, where part of a square was burnt. About the same time it caught on the Globe Factory, and threatened the Third Presbyterian Church, which was saved by extraordinary exertions, and by a change of wind, at the least calculation, a dozen more squares.

It then progressed diagonally across the square between Ferry and Second, and Second streets, and about equally as fast up the entire square bounded by Ferry, Second, Market and Front streets. After crossing Market street it extended on the one side down to Water street, and the other across to Third and Wood streets. Here the fire, as it was then four and a half squares broad, and to the end swept everything up to Grant's Hill and Fifth street, destroying a great number of frame and other buildings, and recommenced devouring everything clear up to the top of Kensington's property.

Nothing was spared—very little was saved. The progress of the fire as it leaped and danced with fiendish delight from houses to house, from block to block and from square to square was awfully magnificent. The Monongahela bridge did not burn more than half an hour, and the Monongahela bridge only ten minutes. The conflagration was then at its height. Still finally. We have said so much in other parts of this paper that we need not add more here.

THE SUFFERERS.

Turning from this minute description of the path of the flames, we find that on the 16th of April 15th a list of the public buildings and business houses destroyed, as follows:

Public Buildings—Mayor's Office, Tombs, Board of Trade Rooms—with all its files and valuable library. All three are in one building—Philo Hall. The Chamber's office, Hebrew Synagogue, Eagle Hotel, Third street, Monongahela House, American Hotel, Smithfield Hotel, Associate Presbyterian Church, Baptist church, Western University, African Methodist church, Scotch Hill Market House, Monongahela Bridge, Toll House.

Offices and Manufactories.—Firemen's Insurance, Fireand Navigation Insurance, Penn Insurance, Globe Cotton Factory, Bank of Pittsburgh, Exchange officers of Messrs. Sibbett & Jones, Allen Kramer and Wm. A Will, Glass Works of Messrs. Bakewell, Pears & Company; J. Anderson & Son, J. Livings on, [and Scale Factory also] Steel Works and Coach manufactory of Messrs. James & Thomas Dalzell, Iron Works" of Messrs. Firman & Co., Miller & Co.'s Glass Works, Wood's Brewery, Robertson's Oil Mill, Rees & Graff's Bell and Brass Foundry, Morgan's India Rubber Factory, Leo, Hamilton & Co.'s Warehouses, Hughes, Wilson and Wm. Tell, taverns.

Wholesale Houses (Groceries and Commission)—Allen & Co., Atwood, Jones & Co., Hamilton, J. Bell, J. W. Butler, Wm. H. Campbell & Co., George Cochran, A. Gordon, King & Holmes, A. Richardson & Co., Richard W. & J. Kelly, Peter Peterson, Poindexter & Co., J. W. Burbridge & Co., Church & Bakewell, Hickey & Co., Edward Jennings & Co., Wm. Holmes & Co., Wm. J. Howard & Co., M. B. Phey & Co., Robertson & Coppers, A. Wick, Williams & Dilworth, Wm. Wilson, Jr., George A. Berry, Block & McKee, O. Blackburn, Yankirs & Co., Barkley, Gallagher and Co., H. C. Martin, Rankin & Coltart, Thomas W. Scaife, H. Lambert, Tassey & Bert, R. D. Mer & Co., A. Bell & Co.

Druggists and Chemists—Ogden & Co., E. Fenderich, J. Kidd & Co., C. Schoonmaker & Co., R. R. Patterson, McCullough & Co.

Dry Goods Jobbers—Arbuthnot & Stewart, Wm. Bell & Sons, Semple & Barker, Jones, Murphy & Co., Wm. McClintock, Carpet,)

Queensware—H. Higby, Jas. Park, Jr., & Co., Bennett & Bros.

Retail Merchants.—C. H. Kay, Johnston and Stockton, J. W. Cook, Luke Loomis.

Paper Warehouses.—Holdship & Brown, J. Hyand & Co.

Iron and Nail Warehouses—Spang & Co., James Anderson, Bailey, Brown & Co., Bissell & Co., Lyon, Shorb & Co., Lorenz, Sterling & Co., Lyon, Shorb & Co., G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Woods, Edwards & McKnight, A. A. Stockton & Co.

Foundries.—J. Anderson & Son, W. T. McClurg, Robinson & Mills.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.— Howard & Rodgers, Kane & Kellar, J. T. Kincaid, John W. Williams, Wm. Scaife, Sherriff & Smith, Bowen & Pearce, Turnbull & Robertson & Co., M. & H. H. Sweeny, & Co., S. McKee & Co., C. Imsen.

Boots and Shoes.—G. Albree & Co., McCurdy & Loomis, J. Bates, Wm. McGowan, B. Perry.

Tobacco.—E. Day, G. W. Voigt.

Livery Stables.—J. & R. H. Patterson, H. Fenelon, Merchants Hotel stables and others.

Cabinet and Chair Makers.—James Woodwell, Bulford, Davitt & Aspers, J. K. Hartley, M. Kane, Lemon & Powers, Loune & Bates, W. Williams, J. McFarland, A. McCurdy, N. Young, G. Singer.

Tailors and Clothiers.—D. Buchtocher, Cooley & Laird, J. Stevenson, Wm. Leonard, J. Snipley, S. Schover, S. Stoner.

Auctioneers.—P. McKenna, Lynd & Bickley, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. Wakefield, Wm. Wickersham.

Upholsterers.—Wm. Noble, E. Edmundson.

And a large number of other minor establishments and other branches of business.

The effect of the fire is described as "burnt district," and thus writes under the head of

"THE APPEARANCE OF THINGS."

Yesterday morning (11th inst.) we walked around the burnt district. The appearance of things is awful—nothing but an immense forest of walls and chimneys is visible, and desolate heaps of brick and mortar. The fierce fire licked every combustible clean up. Nothing that would burn escaped. The wharf was covered with merchandise of every discription, furniture, &c., and many piles, which could be rolled out, as it was thought, beyond the reach of the flames, were consumed. Piles of hay, beans and partly consumed coffee, sugar, nails, iron, cotton, paper, etc., were scattered along it. Of the Monongahela bridge, nothing remained but a long line of burnt timber across the river between the naked piers. All over the hills, piles of furniture, bedding, etc., are scattered. Along the streets, the only valuable things were safes which the merchants took the precaution to haul out of their stores, and which was prudent foresight, inasmuch as many of them proved of very little use. Among the ruins could be seen people from other parts of the city and the country were wandering and gazing upon the scene. For ourselves, we soon found we were lost, and had then, to look around for some well known landmark, to fix the locality.

"THE FIRST OR WEST WARD."

The business part of this ward is almost entirely destroyed. The destruction in this ward extends from the corner of Wood street and Water, up Wood to Diamond alley; thence across to Fourth street, at the United States Bank; thence up to the Mayor's office, across to Third street, and down the south side of Third street to Ferry; down Ferry to Front, on north side of Front to Market; down east side to Water; then up to Wood, the place of beginning. In all this vast space, the only buildings left standing are the Third Presbyterian Church, Johnston & Stockton's and the American printing offices, and the warehouse of the Globe Cotton Factory.

"THE SECOND OR SOUTH WARD."

The destruction of this ward, nearly the oldest part of the city, and one of the most populous of the five wards, is complete and entire. It is left almost without a single inhabitant, only two or three dwellings remaining. On Saturday evening, to warmly crowded and busy population sumbering some *six thousand souls*! In the evening not a single inhabitant was left on its deserted streets and squares, and ruin stalked supreme. Nearly all the goods and household property in this ward were lost. The fire raged with such uncontrollable fury, and the distance necessary to be run before it was safe, that the frightened and flying inhabitants had only time to depart with one load upon their backs, or in such conveyance as they could procure at a moment's warning, and to return and find their houses in flames and inaccessible! Not even the complete destruction of any ward was never known.

KENSINGTON OR "PIPETOWN."

This flourishing adjunct of the city is well nigh annihilated. The course of the fire was extraordinary. The last large building in the city this side of it was the large new steel works of Messrs. Jones & Quigg. When the fire reached this it divided down a steep bank into the canal and consumed the lock tender's house, and then rising it went completely over a number of frame buildings on the opposite bank, including the workshop of the contractors of the iron steam ship on the stocks, Parry & Scott's foundry, the gas works, Philip's glass house and lighting on Miller & Co.'s store, and of course consumed also with the utmost fury. It took everything from thence up on that side of the road. About half way up it crossed the road and made a clean sweep of all between the hill and the river to the utmost end of the town. The greatest loss was in the Dalias iron works. With very few exceptions, all the inhabitants were operatives in or dependent on the mills and foundries; and by this calamity hundreds of them are houseless and homeless.

INTERESTING TO STOCKHOLDERS.

How to Legally Organize a Company—What is a Valid Payment of Stocks—The Process of Watering Discussed—"Actual Cash Capital" Necessary—No Ballooning—And Various Interesting Legal Points.

Judge Agnew yesterday delivered the following opinion in the case of James M. Bailey plaintiff in error, vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coke and Coal Company. This case was decided in the District Court, before Judge Kirkpatrick, and an appeal taken. The opinion gives a full history of the "points" in dispute, and, as will be seen, affirms the decision of the lower Court. It reads:

THE CAUSE OF THE ACTION.

The action was brought to recover a subscription to the stock of the company. The plaintiff having shown that no money was paid by Baily when he attained his certificate of stock, the defendant undertook to show that the stock of himself and Messrs. Hartman and Henderson was paid for upon their engagement by which the company took a tract of coal land from them at $175,000, which they had bought of D. R. Davidson at $125,000. The company pay the whole sum of $125,000 to Davidson and to credit them with the advance in the price—$50,000 in payment of stock. By this arrangement no money was paid, and this amount of stock represents nothing but an agreed advance, and not a dollar within less than a week from the time of its purchase. The corporation plaintiff, it is alleged, organized under the act of 1836, with McDonough for naisance. McDonough was engaged in laying rails on Western avenue to exclude the Pittsburgh and Western railway, and in so doing was acting under instructions from Mr. Kountz, president of the Allegheny passenger railway. Wherefore Bailey claimed that the company had no right to lay their rails without authority from the city councils.

Margaret Jane Moore made information against a German by the name of Nick Kuntz, who lives on Western avenue, for aggravated assault and battery on her son Brady. It appeared that the burly German struck the lad on the head with a piece of iron. Bail in the sum of $500 was given for his appearance at court.

A boy named John Reeves was arrested for maliciously firing a pistol shot through a street lamp on Crawford street.

Before Alderman Smith, of the Third ward, Allegheny, appeared Albert Fecke, who preferred a charge of assault and battery against Valentine Beuse and Charles Hoffman. It appeared from the information that the two persons named on Saturday night, attacked Charles Ulster and Samuel Weisse one of them using a blunt instrument of some kind, and inflicting serious injuries to both the parties attacked. Warrants have been issued.

Before Alderman Burgess Baldwin, of Birmingham, Catharine Heasley charged her husband, Abraham Heasley, with assault and battery. Committed for Court.

Before Alderman Herron, of the Twelfth ward, Jonathan Stringer was charged with keeping a disorderly house on Boundary street. Committed, in default of bail, was committed for trial.

Sarah Bannerman appeared before Alderman Stringer and made an information charging Louisa Brandis with assault and battery, alleging that the accused did strike her with a dish-pan. The same deponent also charged the accused Brandis family and Peter Cozans to do bodily harm to the said deponent. The parties reside on Carson street, West Pittsburgh. Held for a hearing.

Before Alderman Bolster of Allegheny, Caroline Miller charged Joseph Redman with assault and battery. Joseph knocked her down. A warrant was issued.

Before the same, Fred Bauer charged Henry Bauer with fraud to the extent of $30. Bail for a hearing.

W. H. McAleer, conductor on the Western avenue horse railway, was arrested by Officer Lamb with acting disorderly on his car on Saturday night, finally striking him. Mayor Callow fined him $5 and costs.

Frederika Kitterly charged Nick Kelsh, Wm. Frank, Thos. Johnson and — Koch, before Alderman Bolster with disorderly conduct. They stoned her house on Troy Hill. Arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Mary Bushyager, Mrs. Keller, Charge, assault and battery. Weapons on both sides, broom-ticks. Mrs. F. pulled Mary's hair. Warrants issued by Alderman Bolster.

Before Alderman Bolster, Philip Merker charged John Wigner with disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

THE FIRE RELIEF FUND.

Liberal Subscriptions for Michigan and Wisconsin—Meeting of Trustees, &c.

After subscribing most liberally for the relief of Chicago sufferers, our citizensfare now engaged in the noble work of relieving the distressed in Michigan and Wisconsin. Below will be found a list of the doners to the relief fund yesterday.

At the Mayor's office yesterday morning the Trustees of the Fire Relief Fund held their regular meeting. There were present Messrs. Brush, Harper, Pears, Nimick, Moorhead, Scully, Berry, Schmertz, and Oliver. Mayor Brush presided.

In the absence of Mr. Harper the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. J. M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh, be made treasurer of all funds contributed to the northwestern sufferers, comprising Michigan and Wisconsin and the districts outside of Chicago.

A report was made of a collection taken up in St. Peter's Episcopal church, (Rev. Dr. McDonnell's congregation,) for the northwestern fund, amounting to $215 28.

THE RELIEF FOR MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN.

The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday, for the relief of the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers:

A. Schoeppach, Church Street	$215.23
J. C. Porter (additional subscriptions)	123.50
African M. E. Church, Wylie street	24.00
Taylor & Co., Fifth avenue	135.00
Burnell's Museum (Friday's receipts)	45.00
C. Hussey	10.00
Citizens of Buena Vista and vicinity, per William Bell	108.89
U. P. Sabbath School, Braddock	72.70
Beat Mute Day School	5.00
Sabbath School	3.17
John Roney and employees	125.00
James W. Porter (additional)	50.00
Mrs. Margaret Watt (additional)	500.00
Lloyd, Black & Co., (additional)	500.00
Employees of Lloyd, Black & Co	272.10
Employees of Oliver, Bros. & Co	138.50
Everson, Preston & Co	100.00
Pittsburgh Bolt Company	500.00
Employees of Pittsburgh Bolt Company	430.44

CLOTHING, ETC.

U. P. Sabbath School, Braddocks—clothing, jelly and canned fruit; First O'Hara School—clothing; Mr. Thomas A. Spence, do; pupils of Duquesne School, do.

ALLEGHENY'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Following are yesterday's subscriptions in Allegheny—for the relief of the sufferers in the Northwest:

Rev. Sproull, $5; Mrs. Sproull, 5; James Dobie, 5; John Taggart, 10; Arthur Lee, 5; Second National Bank of Allegheny, 50; Second National Bank of Allegheny, 100. Total up to this time, including former contributions, $837.

The subscription to the Relief Fund were as follows:

Myers, $5; employees of Anshutz's foundry, 20; Jacob Schmidlapp, 25; James W. Arrott, 50; Martin Gannon $5; employees of Keystone bolt works, 24; S. P. Large, 20; Second National Bank of Allegheny, 50.

Total up to present time, $19,221 27.

ELIZABETH, PA., October 23, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE—Our borough is coming along with a hearty will to the relief of sufferers," and also for those of Michigan and Wisconsin. We're a little slow here, but the people seem to think they have a long winter before them, through which their charity may be shown. The M. E. Church, yesterday, took up a collection which amounted to seventy-five dollars, ($75 00) and the subscription list at the Postoffice shows forty-five names. We will do our share.

A. B.

THE LATEST RAILROAD HORROR.

Frightful Accident on the Panhandle Railroad—The Man Killed and Another Probably Fatally Injured.

Up to the hour of going to press, the last, we believe, that has occurred of the series of railroad accidents, with which the readers of the daily prints have been horrified during the past week, took place on the Panhandle Railroad, yesterday. In this case one man is already dead, and the other, if he be living when this article reaches our readers, will not in all probability survive until our next issue. It seems that about half-past eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon, Conductor Bailey and Michael O'Donnell were standing together engaged in conversation, in the centre of the track, at Sheridan's Station, about three miles from the city. They were so abstracted in the ardor of their remarks that neither of them noticed the approach of the Pacific Express going westward, which came thundering along at a very high rate of speed. The engineer noticed the men, and when at least six hundred feet from them, sounded several sharp, distinct alarms from his whistle, to which the men paid no attention, but continued their conversation. Several persons who were standing near by, noticing their dangerous situation, by making signs at them and hallooing at the tops of their voices, endeavored to warn them of the approaching danger and induce them to leave the track, but they either failed to hear their cries or else did not heed them, and although an attempt was made to stop the train, it could not be checked in time, both of the men being struck by the engine and thrown a considerable distance. Neither of the men were killed instantly. They were carried into a house not far from the scene of the accident, where Cozans lingered for about an hour, and in spite of all efforts made to save his life, died without being returned to consibility.

Coroner West, being summoned, repaired without delay to the scene of the disaster, where he empanelled a jury of twenty-three to hold an inquest. But little testimony was adduced, the nature of the accident and death of Cozans being so apparent. The jury after a brief deliberation returned a verdict of death by accident.

The deceased was a single man about twenty-eight years of age and neither he nor O'Donnell had been long in this country, both being natives of Ireland. Both were coal miners by occupation.

O'Donnell at last accounts was still living, but his life is disputed of, as he is frightfully wounded about the body, one leg being broken and some of his ribs, while it is thought that he has received internal injuries of a very serious nature.

Bargains.

At $1 each, best Gilt Band Oil Cloth Window Shades, complete set fixtures included.

At 40 cents, yard-wide Floor Cloths, warranted to wear well.

At 8 cents, Wall Paper worth 10 cents.

At 12 cents, Wall Paper worth from 15 to 18 cents.

Glazed Paper 20 cents.

Gilt paper 50 cents.

JAMES HOAG, Jr.

(Directly opposite Wm. Semple's new store.)
17HAS 168 Federal street, Allegheny.

Special Sale.

We offer for
10 days
special prices in
"Albert" Black Alpacas:
Quality A, worth 45 cents, for 37½ cents.
Quality B, worth 55 cents, for 45 cents.
Quality C, worth 60 cents, for 50 cents.
Quality XX, worth 75 cents, for 60 cents.
Quality extra super, 85 cents, for 65 cents.
Quality sublime, $1.00, for 75 cents.
We claim for these goods the best value ever offered.
J. B. HEARN & CO.,
oct19 No. 52 Sixth street.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Annie Waite and Mr. Wm. H. Leake opened their engagement at this house last evening with the new sensational play entitled "Under the Willows." Owing, doubtless, to the inclement weather the attendance was not large. The play, as rendered by the stars, assisted by an excellent cast from the stock company, is intensely interesting throughout. Indeed, we have seldom witnessed a better performance this season that will compare with "Under the Willows" in respect to merit and manner of production. The leading characters, Cecile Lorraine (Annie Waite) and *Albert de Favorelles* (Mr. Leake) are enacted with that charming grace and beauty which has ever distinguished the representations of the former, and with the power and excellence for which the latter is distinguished. The play will be repeated this evening, and in addition to the beautiful picture in the matters of scenery and effects, and the support rendered by the company is very fair. Messrs. Gotthold and Irving also display their *roles* in a highly acceptable manner. It is perhaps unfortunate for all concerned that three other Pittsburgh companies are announced to come here together. Otherwise, the success of each would be secured beyond a doubt. "Under the Willows" will be repeated this evening.

BEAMER'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Notwithstanding the disagreeing of the rain and general inclemency of the weather, there assembled a measurably fair audience at the Fifth Avenue Opera House, last evening, to warmly greet the favorite actress, Miss Augusta L. Dargon, who a few years ago made her way into the hearts of Pittsburghers while she was playing in the Old Opera House, with the stock company. Since Miss Dargon quitted our city she has made a reputation for true genius and histrionic ability that forever secures her proud place in the higher walks of the profession she has chosen to adorn. Her appearance on the stage at Pittsburgh recalls the old love borne by our people towards her, and all seem anxious once more to pay tribute to her mental and moral good and excellence. She appeared to very great advantage last night in Camille, the coquette, a play admirably adapted to display her versatility and diversified genius. In the death-bed scene she was truly grand, and few there were in the audience who were breathed her last. The support rendered was very good throughout. To-night Miss Dargon appears in London Assurance as Lady Gay Spanker. The box office for the sale of reserved seats will remain open during the day, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. We hope there will be a full and generous attendance. During her engagement the following plays will be presented:

Tuesday, "London Assurance;" Wednesday, "Hunchback;" Thursday, "The Stranger;" Friday evening, "Under the Gaslight;" "East Lynne;" Saturday, matinee, "East Lynne;" evening, "Lucretia Borgia."

Buy a Weed, and you will have the most *simple, useful, durable* sewing machine in use, free from complicated machinery, from "*Sin*," *spells*, and all unpleasantness. You may get it with the assurance that the best is the cheapest, and the cheapest is the *Weed*. All we ask is a call and careful examination at 116 Market street, to convince the most sceptical. tf

The Oakland Passenger Railway Company have been making liberal additions to their facilities for carrying visitors to and from the Oakland Park races. On those days the cars will run at and after ten o'clock in the morning from the Court House (not Market street, as usual), every few minutes, for the accommodation of the public.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Yesterday's Criminalities.

Alderman Butler took the information of Moll Davis, who charged Kate Howard with surety of the peace, making threats of a grievous character. Also, a charge of assault and battery is preferred by same vs. same. Warrant issued in both cases.

Before the same, Bridget Kelley is charged by Michael, her husband, with disorderly conduct. Warrant out.

A similar charge was made at the same office, against Jessie Wells and Charles Cole, by W. A. Hoak. Held for a hearing.

Hiram Clark charges Thomas Parker before Alderman Butler with assault and battery. Warrant issued. A warrant was also issued on a charge of surety, same vs. same.

Harriet Rogers came before Alderman Koenig and charged Wm. McFetridge with assault and battery upon her son John, about six years of age. Held for a hearing.

Wm. Parmeker preferred a charge before the same justice, against Mary Campbell, of disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

The lessee of a white vest valued at $5, a shirt worth $3 and a linen collar, the market price of which was 25 cents, was what brought Wm. Arner, in Alderman Taylor's office. He there charged Wm. Berry with the larceny of the same. The accused being arrested had a partial hearing, and was committed for a further hearing on Wednesday.

Richard Hitchmuff, it is alleged, threatened to shoot Margaret Hogan, and before Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for Richard.

Thomas Megraw Allegheny street commissioner, instituted suit before Alderman McDonough for nuisance. McDonough was engaged in laying rails on Western avenue to exclude the Pittsburgh and Western railway, and in so doing was acting under instructions from Mr. Kountz, president of the Allegheny passenger railway. Wherefore Bailey claimed that the company had no right to lay their rails without authority from the city councils.

Margaret Jane Moore made information against a German by the name of Nick Kuntz, who lives on Western avenue, for aggravated assault and battery on her son Brady. It appeared that the burly German struck the lad on the head with a piece of iron. Bail in the sum of $500 was given for his appearance at court.

A boy named John Reeves was arrested for maliciously firing a pistol shot through a street lamp on Crawford street.

Before Alderman Smith, of the Third ward, Allegheny, appeared Albert Fecke, who preferred a charge of assault and battery against Valentine Beuse and Charles Hoffman. It appeared from the information that the two persons named on Saturday night, attacked Charles Ulster and Samuel Weisse one of them using a blunt instrument of some kind, and inflicting serious injuries to both the parties attacked. Warrants have been issued.

Before Alderman Burgess Baldwin, of Birmingham, Catharine Heasley charged her husband, Abraham Heasley, with assault and battery. Committed for Court.

Charles Klineman lodged an information before Mayor Callow, charging George Seiss with wanton assault and battery. He alleges that Smith knocked him down and broke his leg. Seiss was arrested and gave bail in $500.

Before Alderman Herron, of the Twelfth ward, Jonathan Stringer was charged with keeping a disorderly house on Boundary street. Committed, in default of bail, was committed for trial.

Sarah Bannerman appeared before Alderman Stringer and made an information charging Louisa Brandis with assault and battery, alleging that the accused did strike her with a dish-pan. The same deponent also charged the entire Brandis family and Peter Cozans to do bodily harm to the said deponent. The parties reside on Carson street, West Pittsburgh. Held for a hearing.

Before Alderman Bolster of Allegheny, Caroline Miller charged Joseph Redman with assault and battery. Joseph knocked her down. A warrant was issued.

Before the same, Fred Bauer charged Henry Bauer with fraud to the extent of $30. Bail for a hearing.

W. H. McAleer, conductor on the Western avenue horse railway, was arrested by Officer Lamb with acting disorderly on his car on Saturday night, finally striking him. Mayor Callow fined him $5 and costs.

Frederika Kitterly charged Nick Kelsh, Wm. Frank, Thos. Johnson and — Koch, before Alderman Bolster with disorderly conduct. They stoned her house on Troy Hill. Arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Mary Bushyager, Mrs. Keller, Charge, assault and battery. Weapons on both sides, broom-ticks. Mrs. F. pulled Mary's hair. Warrants issued by Alderman Bolster.

Before Alderman Bolster, Philip Merker charged John Wigner with disorderly conduct. Warrant issued.

THE "PAYING" LAW.

**Street Improvements in the New Districts. No